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Kilgore SEED CO.

PLANT CITY
FLORIDA

Stores Located at
PLANT CITY WAUCHULA
PALMETTO SANFORD
MOORE HAVEN VERO BEACH

Spring
1926

*The Cucumber
without a
Companion*



Pkg. 10¢; Oz. 15¢; 1/4 lb. 50¢; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00

Kilgores Bred Right Dark Long Green
A Perfect Shipper

Right Size,
Length, Color
Appearance
and Quality,

One of the Earliest and
a Very Heavy Producer,

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Squash, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

Calendula, Carnation, China Pinks, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Snapdragon, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other Grasses, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Velvet, Mung and Soy Beans, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

Asters, Calendula, Carnation, China Pinks, Cosmos, Four O'Clocks, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Salvia, Verbena, Zinnia, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Velvet, Mung and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelons and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Cosmos, Four O'Clocks, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Velvet, Mung and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

Aster, Cosmos, Four O'Clocks, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, various Grasses, Egg Plant, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soja Beans, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabaga.

Aster, Cosmos, Four O'clocks, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard,

Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet, Mung and Soy Beans, and Sunflower.

Aster, Cosmos, Four O'Clocks, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Four O'Clocks, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Larkspur, Petunia, Phlox, Snapdragon and Zinnia.

OCTOBER.—Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Sage.

Calendula, Carnation, China Pinks, Daisy, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Snapdragon and Sweet Peas.

NOVEMBER.—Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Vetch.

Calendula, Carnation, China Pinks, Daisy, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Snapdragon and Sweet Peas.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas and Oats.

Calendula, Carnation, China Pinks, Daisy, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Snapdragon and Sweet Peas, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

PUBLICATIONS

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals at prices shown, which is about one-half of the regular price.

FLORIDA GROWER.—Published weekly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus, poultry, general farming and livestock. Regular price \$2.00; with order \$1.00 per year.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry raising. Regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—This is a monthly publication, and the oldest bee journal in America. This journal will be of great interest and help to any one interested in bee keeping. It contains fine contributions, new ideas and helpful information each month from the foremost bee-keepers all over America. The subscription price is \$1.50 per year, but we will send to any one for \$1.00 per year, provided subscription is accompanied with order for seeds or anything in our catalog, regardless of size order. If some customer overlooked this proposition at time of sending order, send your subscription right along; it will be all right.

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NO SEEDS RETURNED. As a matter of protection to our customers and our own business, we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed.

IMPORTANT

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly. Should order be received incomplete wait day or two before writing, we will write you about it immediately.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money. Always order in name of head of family to avoid confusion.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—Parcel Post weight limit has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than ex-

press and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 45 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not in easy access by freight or express, parcel post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 7c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 11c. First quart 8c, each additional quart 2c, peck 22c. This rate applies to any point in Florida. We pay postage on all packets and quarts. Foreign postage 12c lb.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

FREE FLOWER SEED

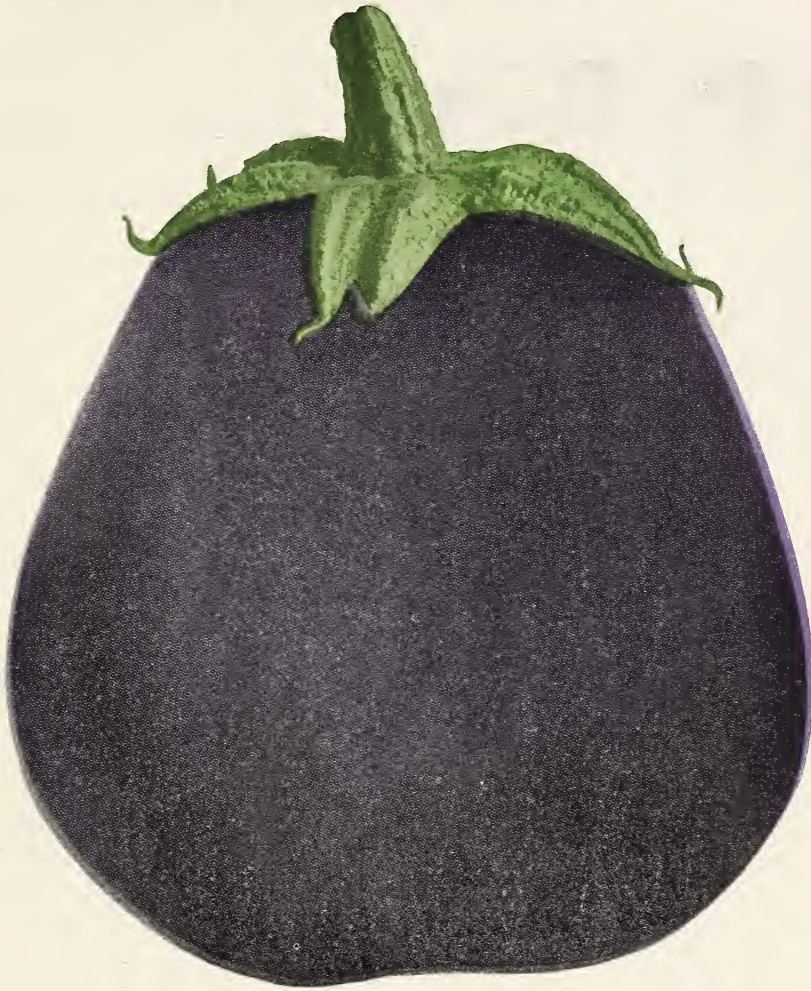
With each fifty cents worth of garden or flower seed in five and ten cent packages, we will include free any ten-cent packet of flower seed in our list, your choice, and with each one dollar order for garden or flower seeds in five and ten-cent packages, you may select three ten-cent packets of any flower seed in our list, your choice. Please note, order must be made up of 5c and 10c packages of seeds only. If your order entitles you to the free flower seed, don't hesitate to make your choice, and place on order.

KILGORE'S LONG PODDED RED VALENTINE BEAN



Same extremely fine quality as that of the old type Red Valentine, with all the objectionable characteristics removed. Pods a third larger and a third longer, very straight, round dark green, uniform and double the yield of the improved Red Valentines, and just as early. One of the finest beans in existence for any purpose. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00, 10 bus. \$117.50.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT MANATEE SPECIAL EGG PLANT



This is a distinct type of Egg Plant, with characteristics of the Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The bush is more vigorous than Black Beauty and not quite as tall as Florida High Bush, fruits more meaty, better shape and beautiful rich, lustrous dark purplish black, of finest quality, sturdy vigorous bush, holding eggs well off the ground, extremely productive and very early, and seems better adapted to our Florida conditions than other varieties. Standing sun and heat better and one of the very best shippers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$57.50.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT PERKINS LONG GREEN OKRA



Okra may be looked upon by many as rather unimportant, but this is not correct, as it is among Florida's important truck crops. Of course, it does not rank with tomatoes, beans, potatoes, etc., but it has its place and is a very desirable, inexpensive, long paying season crop.

To obtain maximum results it is just as important to have pure, well bred, high yielding okra seed as the very best seed for all other crops; therefore, we offer our Kilgore's BRED RIGHT Perkins Long Green as the very best. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.50.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES

BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS

WHY PLANT ANYTHING LESS THAN THE BEST

Hundreds of potato growers throughout the State will testify that Kilgore's Bred Right potatoes gave the most satisfactory results of any and all seed potatoes that they have ever planted, or have ever seen planted in the State of Florida.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means fifty to hundred percent greater yield, freeness from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are the cheapest seed you can buy, as it will yield fifty to 100% more than bag seed. Being clean, sound, and all the over-size as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, making every tuber a seed potato, which means that BRED RIGHT



In growing BRED RIGHT seed potatoes, a world of field work must be done, such as inspection, spraying and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing and destroying of all weak, off-type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, inspecting row by row and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work the off-type, diseased and weaklings are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is and must be repeated several times during growth of crop.

seed will plant one-third to half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are put up in strong, well ventilated hundred pound crates, and there is no bruising, skinning, bursted up, half rotten stock when it reaches customer. A bag is no more fit to ship seed potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.

If you are going to plant BRED RIGHT seed potatoes, buy your seed early, as orders placed late may have to be returned unfilled. We have a heavy trade on BRED RIGHT potatoes, however, we only put up just about sufficient stock to fill orders in sight. Write for prices.

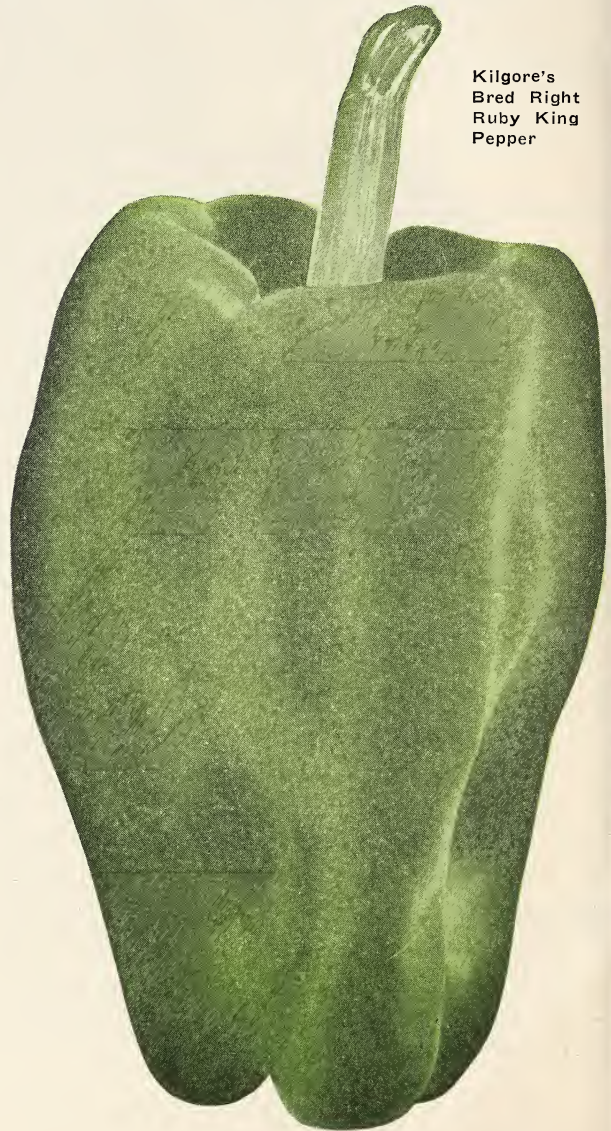
KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT WORLD BEATER PEPPER

Kilgore's Bred
Right World
Beater Pepper



Our Bred Right World Beater is the genuine, highly developed, true stock which is decidedly different to most of the so-called and sold for World Beater, which is not World Beater at all. To begin with, our Bred Right World Beater is genuine, and in addition to this the highly important and absolutely necessary work in the seed fields is carried on in a most thorough manner, such as roguing, selecting, breeding, harvesting and grading. There is very little difference in price of seed per acre between the best and the ordinary at planting time, but there is a vast difference at harvest time. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.

Kilgore's
Bred Right
Ruby King
Pepper



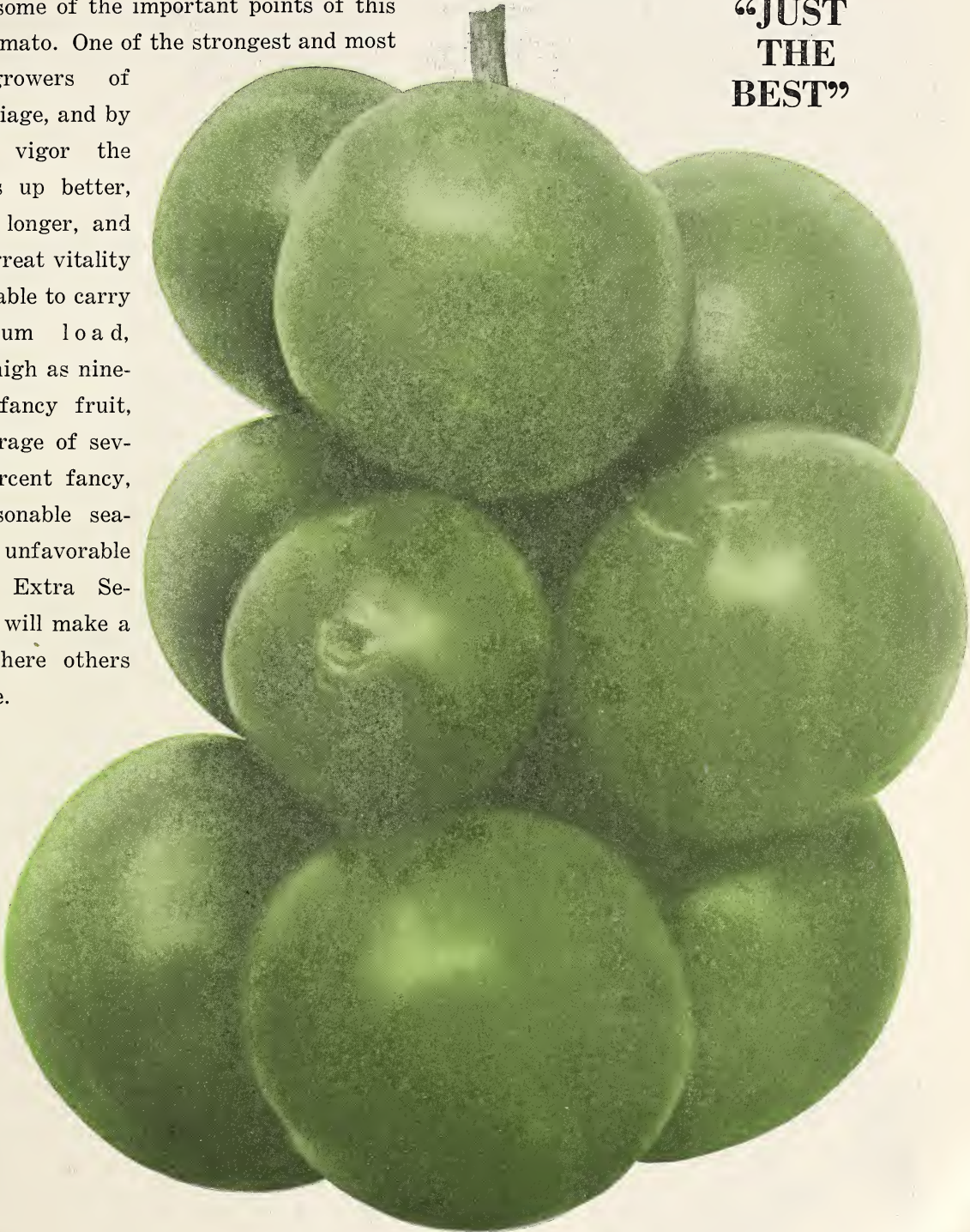
KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT RUBY KING PEPPER

The same thing applies to this variety as that of World Beater, and all other of our BRED RIGHT brands. Pepper is one of Florida's important crops, and the difference between the cost of the best and the ordinary varieties is too insignificant to think of when the question of what the harvest shall be is considered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE TOMATO

Here are some of the important points of this wonderful tomato. One of the strongest and most vigorous growers of stalk and foliage, and by this great vigor the plant stands up better, stays green longer, and due to this great vitality the plant is able to carry the maximum load, yielding as high as ninety percent fancy fruit, with an average of seventy-five percent fancy, with a reasonable season. In an unfavorable season our Extra Selected Globe will make a fair crop where others are a failure.

**"JUST
THE
BEST"**



Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$103.75.

BEANS

3 PKS. TO BU. PER ACRE

Not Prepaid Except All Quarts or Less

BUSH, POLE, LIMA AND FIELD TYPES

Beans Are Among Florida's Big Money Crops

Beans are a favorite item of food everywhere which makes our bean market unlimited.

Culture.—Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are the most salable as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue

until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high grade bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making one application. Ground should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from four days to a week before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed, when both are put in at the same time. Where the crop has had a back-set, a hundred pounds Nitrate of Soda will do wonders; however, we do not recommend the use of Nitrate except in rare cases, as both the carrying and eating quality is materially injured by excessive use of Soda.

Kilgore's Long Podded Red Valentine. No. 41 (46 days). The early Red Valentine has always been considered one of the finest quality beans grown, but objectionable to many growers on account of small size, crooked pods and tedious to pick, but with the introduction of this new, improved type of Red Valentine, all of these objectionable points have been overcome, and yet the extreme fine quality has been maintained in the production of Kilgore's Long Podded Red Valentine. Pods are a third larger, a third longer, very straight, round, dark green, uniform, very prolific, brittle, finest quality, early and wonderful market appearance. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00, 10 bus. \$117.50.

Black Valentine. No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00, 10 bus. \$97.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. No. 35 (45 days). Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Refugee 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). A standard and among the very best green podded types for spring or fall. Not quite as early as some of the other varieties. Fine quality, enormously productive and heavy foliage which gives great protection to fruit in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00, 10 bus. \$97.50.

Kilgore's Bred Right Stringless Refugee. (42 days) This is a new and greatly improved variety of 1000 to 1 Refugee, the decidedly important improvement is the fact that Kilgore's Bred Right Stringless is entirely stringless, which makes it one of the most desirable beans of the entire Refugee family. The long, round, green pods, together with all the fine characteristics of both growth and quality of 1000 to 1 Refugee, plus the improvement of being absolutely stringless, makes it a most desirable bean for all purposes. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Extra Early Refugee. (48 days.) A splendid variety of early, round podded bean. Pkt. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. No. 39 (43 days). Very prolific, entirely stringless, long green pod finest quality. Will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Longfellow. No. 40 (45 days). A splendid variety of long, slender, straight podded, early productive, attractive dark green pod. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Tennessee Green Pod. No. 46 (48 days). Very heavy cropper, large, long, meaty, straight, dark green flat pods, and extremely popular in many sections of the South. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Bountiful. No. 47 (46 days). This variety is well known in many sections throughout the country, a vigorous grower, productive, very long green flat pods, stringless, tender and excellent quality. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.



Kilgore's Long-Podded
Red Valentine

BEANS—(Continued)

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. No. 48 (46 days). This is a new wax bean for Florida and one that is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our bean growers on account of it being stringless. In addition to being stringless it is far more productive than Davis' Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long fine semi-flat podded type, and splendid quality, with black seed. Try some of this stringless wax, you will like it. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00, 10 bus. \$97.50.

Davis' White Wax. No. 43 (48 days). This has been Florida's standard wax bean for several years. Very productive, fine quality, early, and a beautifully shaped pod that takes well in the markets. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. No. 44 (48 days). Pods are a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Hodson Wax. No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.



Fordhook Lima Bean

BUSH LIMA BEANS

BUSHSEL SEED TO ACRE

Fordhook Bush Lima. No. 60 (65 days). During the last year or two Fordhook Limas have become very popular and profitable in Florida, for both fall and spring planting. The pods grow in clusters, the bush is stiff and erect and not subject to the various diseases and insect troubles as that of the snap beans, and on account of character of plant will stand wind whipping and beating rain better than most varieties. Seeds very large, quality unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, pt. 40c, qt. 75c, pk. \$4.75, bu. \$18.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima. No. 59 (60 days). This is a well known and standard bush Lima, small seed, prolific, dependable and excellent quality. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.65, bu. \$13.50.

BUTTER BEANS

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Butter Beans Old Florida Pole. No. 66 (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

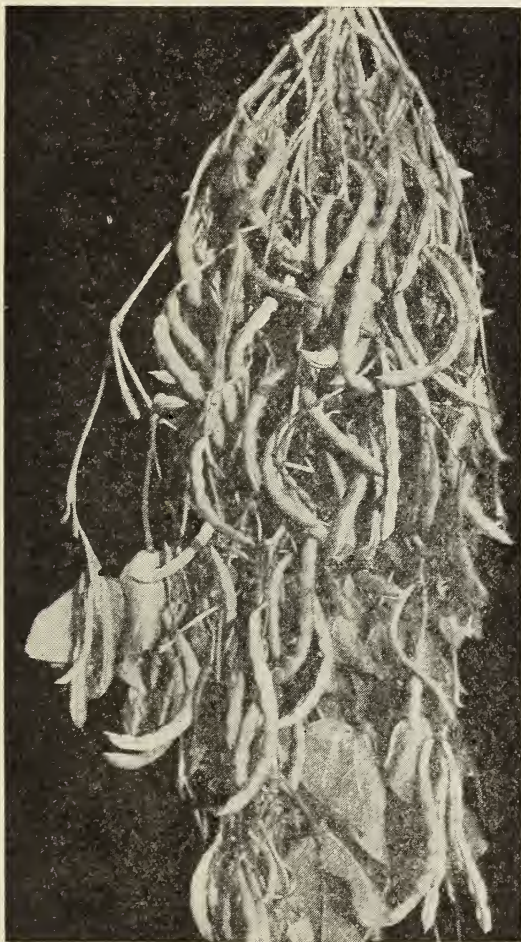
Butter Beans Old Florida Bush. No. 61 (65 days). This is very much like the old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.65, bu. \$13.50.

NAVY BEANS

HALF BUSHSEL SEED TO ACRE

Navy Beans. No. 71. This crop has been grown with considerable success and on a variety of soils. It requires but little fertilizer, or if your soil is good it is not absolutely necessary to use any, however, a little always helps. We are sure it would pay our Florida farmers to grow this crop, if for nothing more than home use.

Surely this crop is worth every grower's consideration as it is non-perishable, beans can be pulled when mature and threshed months later at your leisure. You can grow from 10 to 15 bushels per acre and with very little fertilizer if any. Navy beans will do well on any class of land that is adapted to growing other beans, or on soil ranging from ordinary piney woods to a muck bed. Planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00.



Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean

POLE BEANS

PECK TO ACRE

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods borne in clusters, very productive. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.50.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean. No. 51 (56 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean. No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 65c, pk. \$3.65, bu. \$13.50.



Crosby's Egyptian

BEETS

4 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

The interest in beet growing has multiplied many fold within the last few seasons. At this time there is considerable beet growing for shipment.



Brussels Sprouts

Soil must be good, medium moist and use from 600 to 1,200 pounds good vegetable fertilizer. Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. Sow from latter part September to March.

Crosby's Egyptian. No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

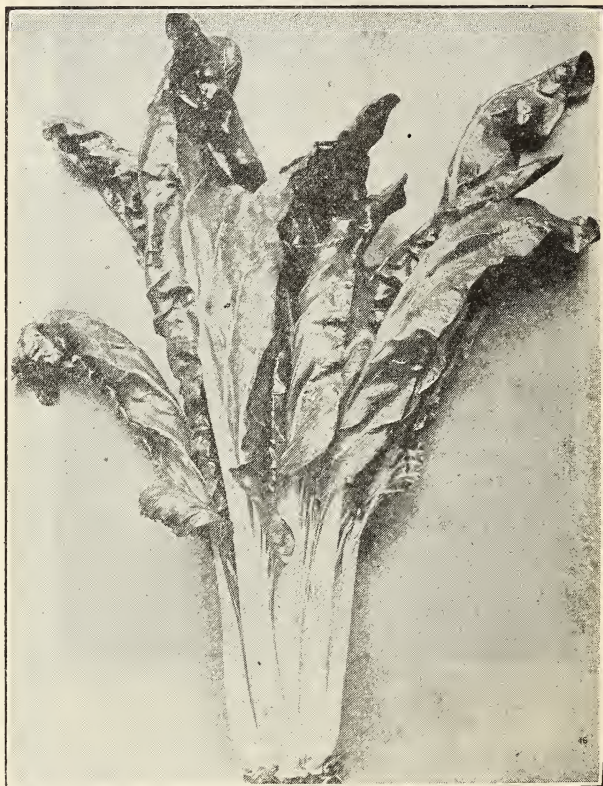
Eclipse Blood Turnip. No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Long Smooth Blood. No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall, Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.



Swiss Chard

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE
Postpaid

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

BROCCOLI $\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE

Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CABBAGE

6 OZS. TO 12 OZS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

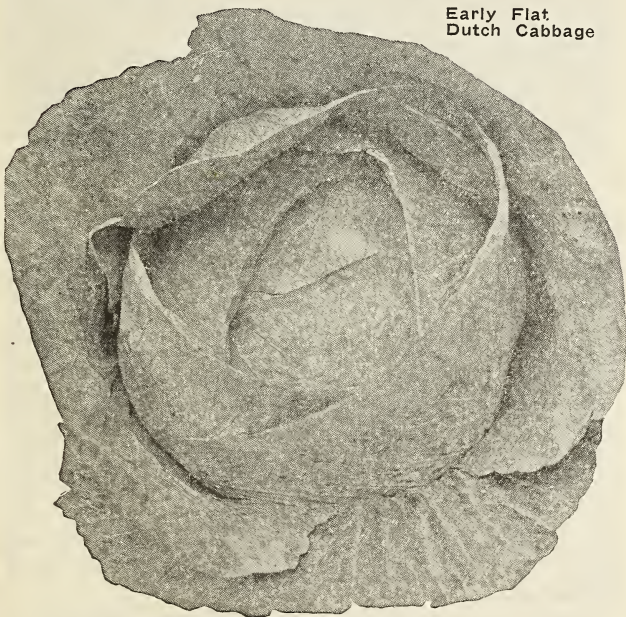
PLANT OUR BRED RIGHT BRANDS, GENUINE LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED FOR RESULTS THAT CAN NOT FAIL TO SATISFY.

For earliness we recommend the pointed types, Jersey Wakefield, Long Island Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield, and in the round or flat heads, America, Succession, Early Summer and Early Dutch.

Culture.—Cabbage is a heavy feeder, and should be grown rapidly, therefore, for best results plenty of fertilizer should be used, not less than thousand pounds to acre, and a ton is better. Where planted in seed bed, plant seed thin in drills six inches apart, cover one inch deep, use six ounces seed to set an acre, and do not make your soil in seed bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When crop is planted in field use twelve ounces seed to acre. Make rows two and one-half to three feet apart and plants twelve to fourteen inches apart in row, depending on size head you desire to produce. If you desire small heads crowd the plants, for large heads give more distance.

Cabbage is planted in Florida almost every month in the year, but main crop plantings begin in August and continue to December.

Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

**Kilgore's Bred Right Long Island Wakefield.**

No. 104 (90 days). One of the very best of the Wakefield families. Large early, dependable hard header, makes fine market appearance, first class shipper, better quality cannot be found. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Choice Long Island Wakefield. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Kilgore's Bred Right Charleston Wakefield.

No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$30.00.

Choice Charleston Wakefield. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$17.50.



America

Kilgore's Bred Right Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

No. 106 (85 days). The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50.

Choice Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$15.00.

America. No. 103 (85 days). Earliest large round headed type in existence. Matures with the Wakefields. Vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time. Will stand long time without bursting and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market cabbage growers become familiar with America, this wonderful variety will be among the most popular round or flat head types. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.



Charleston Wakefield

CABBAGE—(Continued)

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Henderson's Succession. No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large round head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.

Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.

Mammoth Red Rock. Fine type hard-heading red variety. Large globular, very solid, deep red, outer leaves spreading and greenish-red. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50.



Chinese Cabbage

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

COLLARDS

 $\frac{1}{4}$ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the south. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

CELERY

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—For early celery first sowings are made latter part of June, and continue to November. To grow fine celery you must have plenty of moisture and fertilizer; in fact, without irrigation it is not a profitable money crop. Of course it can be grown in a small way for home consumption in some low spot. Fertilizer and water are two fundamental essentials. Use one pound seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. Soil for seed bed must be put in perfect condition and made into beds 36 inches wide and four to six inches high, depending on whether or not the location would be subject to overflow in case of heavy rains. When bed has been put in condition, thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, sow your seed broadcast over the bed and then only press the seed into the soil with a very light roller or with wide board; when this is done, spread gunny sacks entirely over the bed, making the sack only one thickness by cutting it open. Now you are ready to put on the top covers which should be put up 18 inches above beds in a very substantial way so they can not be blown down. Keep ground covers and bed moist at all times by the use of water pot, sprinkling the ground covers. It will take from ten to fifteen days for seed to sprout and when well sprouted take ground covers off; don't wait too long for the plants will grow up into the cloth and when removed will pull up lots of plants. When plants are inch high it is good plan to make an application broadcast of pulverized commercial manure which helps to prevent damp-off in seed beds in summer and which is a very common disease in celery beds. Right here is where spraying should begin. Use dry or wet Bordeaux. If leaf hoppers make their appearance use Black Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust. When plants are six inches high transplant to field, where thorough preparation of soil has been made, after which 1500 to 2000 pounds of fertilizer is put down, and then rows 42 inches apart are laid off, making the celery beds about 15 inches wide, which should be leveled with light drag. Now you are ready to transfer plant from seed bed to field, which should be set on the bed in double rows, 5 inches between the plants in the row and rows 7 inches apart for the old type of Golden self-blanching, and 6 inches between plants in the row and eight inches between the rows for the New Early Golden self-blanching. Be careful that plant is not set below the bud. After plants start to grow make light application of fertilizer on top of bed, working same in with hoe or rake. Soil must be kept moist at all times. Make application of 500 pounds of fertilizer every 30 days, placing between beds. Nitrate of Soda is used with fine results, being placed broadcast between the rows, working into soil, using one or two hundred pounds per acre. Just how Nitrate should be applied depends on how your plants look and how they are growing. Regular spraying or dusting with Bordeaux is just as essential as either water or fertilization.

Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart.

No. 28 (115 days). This is unquestionably one of the finest and most profitable varieties of celery ever grown in our State, we are convinced of this by both observation and actual field tests. On same soil, rows side by side, and with same treatment throughout, expert growers pronounce Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl to be of the identical type as the very finest strains that have been sold under the names of Pearly White, Wonderful and Golden Plume.

This type of celery is comparatively new, only having been on the market three or four years, we having only completed our tests this year and listing it for the first time. We believe it to be one of the finest and most desirable types of celery for our Florida celery crop. A great improvement over all other yellow varieties, earlier than Old Golden Heart, and more easily blanched to a beautiful, clear, creamy white. The plant is a vigorous grower, full heart, and apparently more resistant to celery diseases, and one of the finest long distance shippers. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00, lb. \$30.00.

CELERY—(Continued)



Old Golden Heart

New Golden Heart Tall Self Blanching. No. 027 (125 days). This is claimed by the seed grower in France to be an improvement brought out from the old type French grown Golden self-blanching. We, like practically all other seedsmen, sold this last season, and at first it was a great disappointment, which was due to a large measure because no one was familiar with this improved strain and did not know how to treat it. First place it is such a vigorous, strong grower, and was boarded after attaining the usual height of the old type, which means the boarding was from week to fifteen days too early, which meant about 25% less yield, a spindling, tough, stringy stalk, with a poor, undesirable heart, and of course our growers used the usual treatment all the way through, including fertilization, but this type will not stand as much fertilizer and ammoniates as the old type, naturally being a vigorous, strong grower, the heavy fertilizing and frequent applications of Nitrate pushed it too fast, and consequently, the production was a long, stringy, light stalk, and furthermore, in using the regular custom for Old Golden Self-Blanching, we got it set too close. This type should not be set less than 6x8 or 5x9. If given the full four months growth, not over-fertilized, limited amount Nitrate of Soda, proper distance, we believe it will give a wonderful yield of as fine quality of heavy, beautiful golden heart as it is possible to produce from any strain anywhere in the world. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12.50, 10 lbs. \$120.00.

Green Golden Heart Celery. No. — (115 days). This particular type is grown quite extensively in the Sanford section. Due to the fact that it stands heat much better than other varieties makes it very desirable for either early or late crop. Very hardy, heavy, thick yellow golden heart, large ribs, stands up well and very heavy producer. Easily blanched, but takes week longer than some other varieties. Pkg. 15c, oz. 90c, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, 10 lbs. \$95.00.

Old Golden Heart Self Blanching. (Old Type.) Genuine French Grown. No. 27 (120 days). This is the type that has been standard for years through the South. Compact in growth, large, heavy stalks and ribs of a beautiful golden, and a heavy compact, rich golden heart, crisp, tender and free of stringiness. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$3.25, lb. \$12.00, 10 lbs. \$115.00.

American Grown Old Golden Heart. No. 0027 (120 days). We find many growers who have gotten just as satisfactory results from good strains of the American grown seed as was ever produced by the French stock, and even preferred by many growers, for the seed will always germinate better, and as a rule, less green and sports show up in it. We have one of the finest strains of the American Grown Old Golden Heart to be found and a type that will give perfect satisfaction. Pkg. 15c, oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

CARROTS

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Chantenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Cauliflower growing for the markets is confined to only a few sections of the state. But a crop that usually gives good returns.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Plant from September to January, and cultivate same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Kilgore's Bred Right Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower.

(100 days). There is no finer strain of Snowball Cauliflower to be found anywhere. It has required years of breeding and reselecting to build up our Kilgore's Bred Right Snowball. While the crop is growing an expert goes over the field, row by row, inspecting each plant, and where a plant does not show proper vigor and character of growth it is pulled out and destroyed. This roguing process is repeated several times during growth of crop, until every undesirable or off-type plant has been cleaned out. This is the one and only process to build up and maintain high standard stock. If you want the best, plant Kilgore's Bred Right Cauliflower. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$2.50, ¼ lb. \$7.00, lb. \$25.00.

Henderson's Early Snowball Selected. No. 72 (105 days.) Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.50, ¼ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEEDS. What is Bred Right seed? Bred Right seed is just what the name expresses. It means that by years of careful breeding, selecting and reselecting, roguing, right planting, right cultivation, right handling, right cleaning and right grading, seed is brought up to the very highest standard, meaning greater vigor, production, purity, trueness of type, disease free and uniformity of both plant growth and progeny.

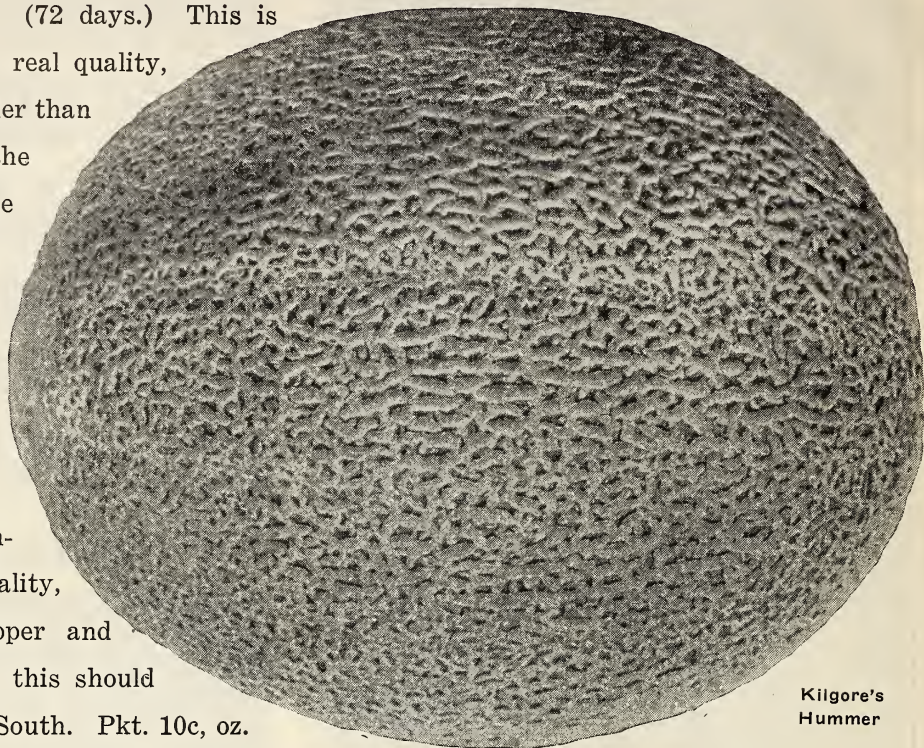
CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

ONE TO TWO POUNDS SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

KILGORE'S HUMMER. (72 days.) This is

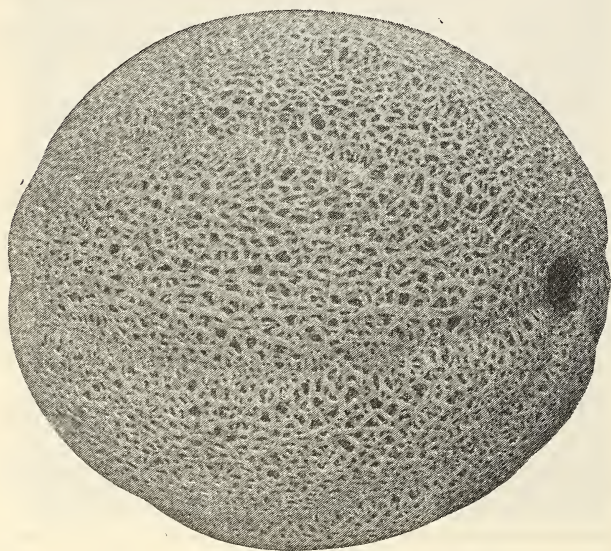
a wonderful melon, with real quality, and ten to twenty days earlier than Rocky Ford, which is the outstanding and valuable feature, with quality unsurpassed, well netted, irregular, and much larger than Rocky Ford; small seed cavity and delicious, thick deep orange flesh. On account of extreme earliness combined with size and quality, unequaled as both a shipper and eating melon. We believe this should be a money-maker for the South. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$15.00.



Kilgore's
Hummer

used by ninety per cent of Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Most beautifully netted and uniform, cuts and carries better than any Cantaloupe ever put on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the ten-twenty-five. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

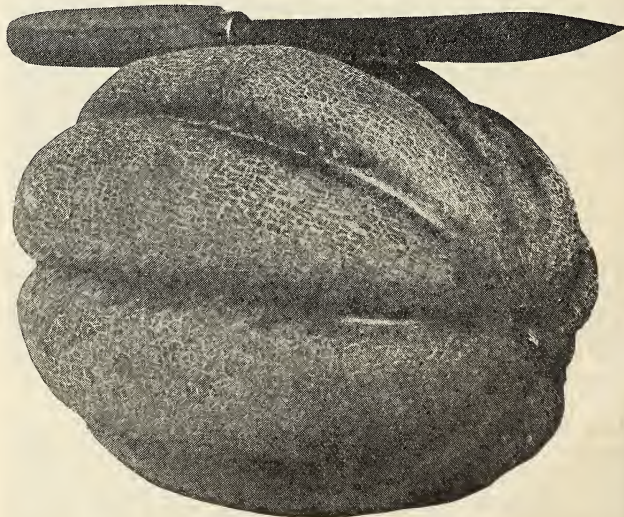


Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

We list only the very best types and those which are dependable here in Florida.

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

Rocky Ford. Pollock 10-25 Salmon tint. No. 132 (90 days). This is the finest and latest improved rust resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Said to be



Old Georgia Muskmelon

CANTALOUPE—(Continued)

Burrell Gem. No. 133. Color orange, thick meat, small seed cavity and exquisite flavor. This is a standard shipping melon and fine type for home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Honey Dew. No. 135 (100 days). This melon is of smooth cream colored skin, flesh light green. Rind very tough, making a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three or four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. Honey Dew Cantaloupe is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Try a limited planting of this wonderful and comparatively

new cantaloupe. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.

Hearts of Gold (or Hoodoo). No. 131 (88 days). A very fine, densely netted, distinctly ribbed, thick meat, ripening entirely up to the rind; small seed cavity, rich orange color of splendid quality and a good shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Old Georgia Muskmelon. No. 136. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old time muskmelon which was the first of the cantaloupe family. Old Georgia muskmelon is more particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

CUCUMBER

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Early Cucumbers Are Among Florida's Big Money Truck Crops



Kilgore's Bred Right
Dark Long Green

Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of perfect stand and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings, making a planting in between hills every four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground and which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over, and the time gained by the method of several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not have to plant over, for we all know that eight or ten days difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

We all know that cucumbers are subject to blight, and pre-

vention is always better than cure, therefore, we urgently recommend plenty of early spraying with Bordeaux mixture. While the plants are young and tender don't get your material too strong, but as the plants become older increase the strength of your spray. Bordeaux Mixture has always been the main spray for blight and fungus diseases, Pyrox is also good. When using Bordeaux it is a good plan to use 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead powder to each 50 gallons which will kill any worms that may be on the plants. The safest plan is to spray once a week from time plants are two weeks old until they begin to fruit. For lice Black Leaf "40" is by far the best thing that can be used.

Plant in the spring from first of January to April. For fall, plantings are made from August to October. Our list consists of the leading and standard market varieties for Florida.

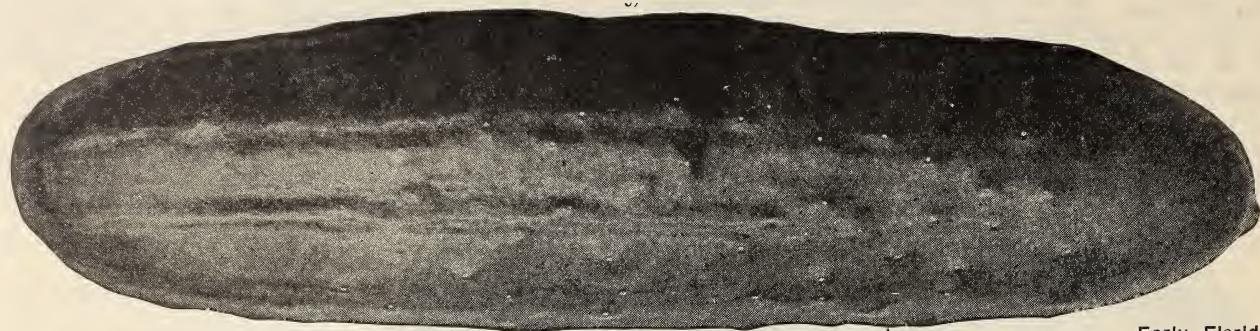
Kilgore's Bred Right Dark Long Green. (60 days.)

In offering Kilgore's Bred Right Brands there are two outstanding points that engage our very careful consideration. First, we must know that the item offered will be perfectly adapted to our soil and conditions in general, and whether or not the particular item is a maximum producer. Second, and very important whether or not the item commands the proper and profitable market demand. In offering Kilgore's Bred Right Dark Long Green, we know that this cucumber will meet both of these highly important requirements, therefore, offer it to our customers with absolute assurance, as being the very best that can be planted for profitable returns.



Northern Market
The Cucumber King Money Maker

CUCUMBERS—(Continued)



Early Florida

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT DARK LONG GREEN is one of the earliest, heavy yielder, a perfect shipper, holding its dark green color long after reaching distant markets; right size, right shape, right length, right color, right quality and finest market appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.00.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). The Cucumber King as a money maker.

Why is Northern Market King? Because it has what it takes to get the money, such as finest quality, that desirable dark green color that carries thousands of miles, going into the market looking fresh and crisp, with size neither too large nor too small, but just the size and length the buyers want. The length is seven to eight inches, which is an appealing feature. One of its strongest points is extreme earliness, being one of the earliest of all cucumbers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$12.50, 25 lbs. \$28.75, 100 lbs. \$100.00.

Kilgore's Bred Right Henderson's Perfected White Spine. (62 days.) Like all other of our Bred Right Brands, this particular strain has had the extra field work, proper breeding, reselecting, roguing, cultivation, handling, screening and grading, which means a crop of greater vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, more disease resistant, and crop uniformity. Truly a most desirable cucumber for all purposes, especially for long distance shipper as it holds its dark green color long after reaching the market; fine appearance, very early and quality hard to surpass. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$13.00, 25 lbs. \$28.75, 100 lbs. \$100.00.

Choice Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

(62 days.) Equal to the best offered by the average dealer or seed house. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.75, 100 lbs. \$70.00.

Rice's Early Fortune. (63 days). This is a wonderful strain of Early Fortune and planted extensively in some sections. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (63 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$70.00.

Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past five years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50, 25 lbs. \$26.25, 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (63 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

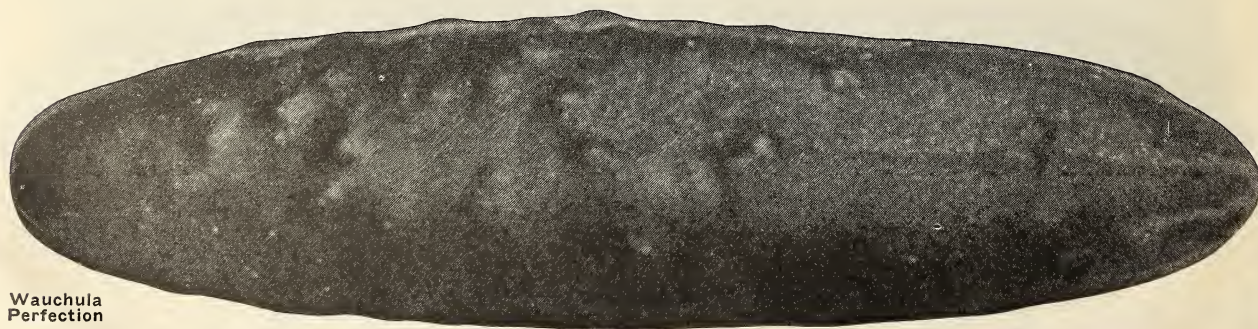
Wauchula Perfection. No. 156. This is a dandy, A-1 quality, early, heavy producer possessing that wonderful dark green color that is so desirable for our Northern markets and with shape that adds to its attractiveness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50, 25 lbs. \$26.25, 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (65 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50, 25 lbs. \$26.25, 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Earliest of All. No. 155 (60 days.) This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine and high class marketing type. Earliest of all, has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Kirby's Stays Green. No. 158. Grown for and packed by Kilgore Seed Co. From all accounts this is a splendid type of earliest White Spine; fruits seven to eight inches long, cylindrical shape, dark green color, vigorous grower, enormous yielder, fine shipper, commanding highest market price. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$13.00, 25 lbs. \$30.00, 100 lbs. \$110.00.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber. No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



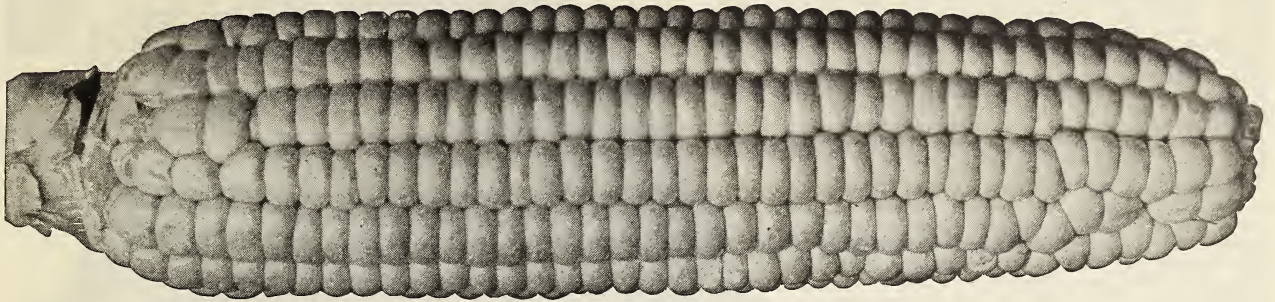
Wauchula Perfection

SWEET CORN

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Not prepaid except all quarts or less

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to our Florida Truckers when put on the market early.



Gold Bond Sweet Corn

Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or sweet corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Country Gentleman. No. 141 (70 days). This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zigzag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Truckers' Favorite. No. 145 (80 days). This is not a sweet corn but a very desirable early roasting ear type and a good one to come in after Adams Early. Makes from one to three large ears, with deep white grains, large and tender. Not only is Truckers' Favorite a fine roasting ear corn but it is very desirable for early feeding purposes, as it is the largest early corn to be found. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Florida Roasting Ears. No. 142 (80 days). Not a sweet corn but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Norfolk Market. (65 days.) Not a sweet corn, but a very fine, early roasting ear. The ear is medium large, good length grain, very tender, splendid eating quality, first class marketing early corn, and good producer. Pkt. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Adams Early. No. 143 (60 days). Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and is grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Golden Bantam. No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavored exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Pearly White. No. 47 (78 days). Not a sweet corn but a wonderfully desirable early roasting ear corn of genuine quality as a table corn. Its pearly white grains makes fine market appearance, and being productive, also a good big ear, makes it profitable for the grower. Pearly White is a wonderful corn for early feeding. Pkg. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Gold Bond Sweet Corn. No. 146. The "sweetest sweet corn." As the name "Gold" would indicate, this is a golden or yellow sweet corn with large ears similar to Golden Bantam, except three to five days earlier, ear twice as large and yield twice as much per acre. Ears two-thirds as large as Stowell's Evergreen and ten to fifteen days earlier with 75 percent as much yield and extreme tenderness and exquisite rich sugary flavor. Gold Bond sugar corn is unexcelled.

The heavy shuck closing well over the end of the ear adds to Gold Bond as a shipper and also great protection against worms and birds. Pkg. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.



Stowell's Evergreen

EGG PLANT

¼ TO ½ LB. SEED TO ACRE

Egg Plant is among Florida's main money making truck crops and unlike many other crops, it has rather long productive period.

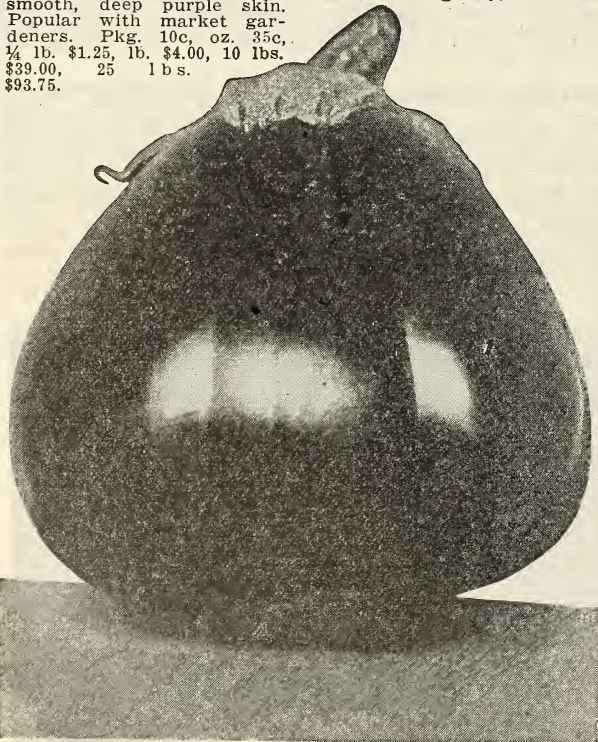
The Egg Plant is one of Florida's standard truck crops, and one that usually gives very satisfactory returns. Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

Culture.—For the fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 lbs. to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have 4 or 5 leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Black Beauty. No. 161 (115 days). Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, ½ lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

New York Improved Purple Spineless

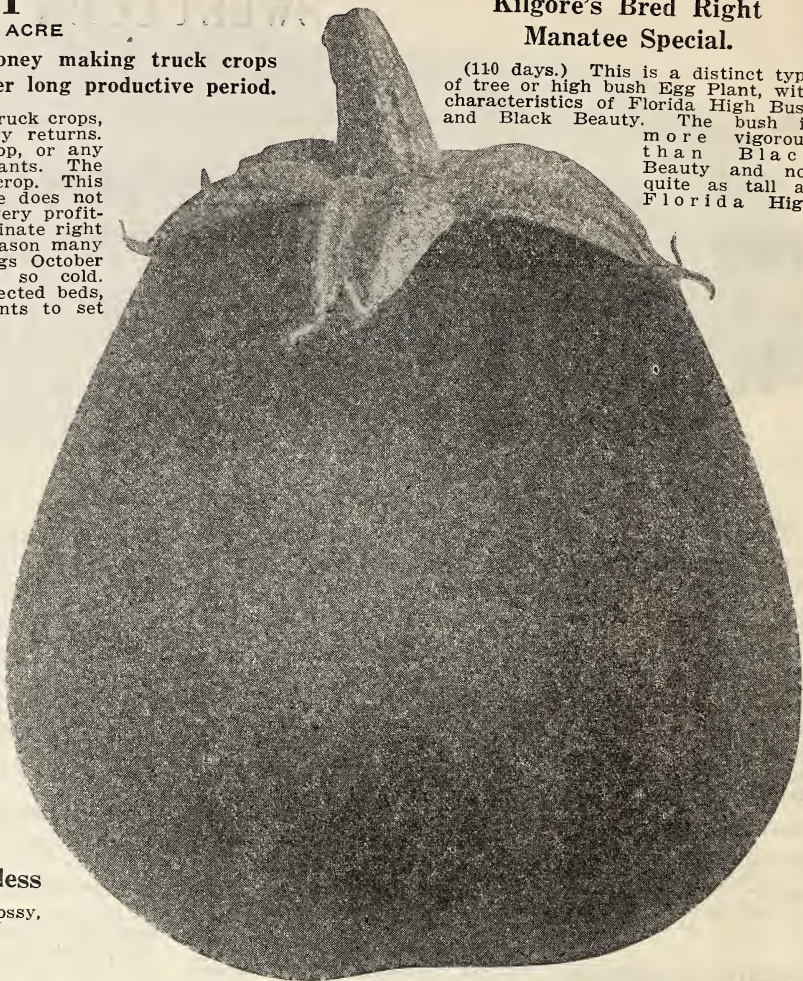
No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, ½ lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.



Florida High Bush

Kilgore's Bred Right Manatee Special.

(110 days.) This is a distinct type of tree or high bush Egg Plant, with characteristics of Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The bush is more vigorous than Black Beauty and not quite as tall as Florida High



Kilgore's Bred Right Manatee Special

Bush, fruits more meaty, better shape, not as necky, and beautiful rich lustrous dark purplish black, holding color better than High Bush, of finest quality, sturdy vigorous bush, holding eggs well off the ground. Extremely productive and very early, and seems better adapted to our Florida conditions than other varieties, standing sun and heat better and one of the very best shippers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.65, ½ lb. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$57.50.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, ½ lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, ½ lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50, 25 lbs. \$62.50.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, ½ lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and fine market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, ½ lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

Don't wait until the hour you need Seeds, Fertilizer and supplies to order, transportation conditions including mail have never been so congested in Florida as they are at this time.

ENDIVE

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant from August to February in drills twenty inches apart and thin out to foot apart. Endive makes fine salad, flavoring for soups and stew, lovely garnishing and greens.

Green Curled. Very hardy grower, deep green leaves, beautifully curled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$12.50.

Escarolle (Broad Leaved Batavian). Leaves large, broad and thick, deep green and white midribs, the inner leaves forming a head which blanches to a creamy white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$12.50.

KALE

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted in Florida. Sow from August until March in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

KOHL RABI

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.



Kohl Rabi

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

LEEK

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill or may be planted where to be grown and thinned out to a stand. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

LETTUCE

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Lettuce is among Florida's large Fall and Winter Shipping Crops.

Our lettuce seed cannot be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers, that make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant inestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until March. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.

Kilgore's Bred Right Big Boston. (70 days). In this strain we offer the very highest developed type Big Boston, where unlimited field work has been put on it in the way of roguing, reroguing, selecting and reselecing to bring the seed up to the highest possible standard. We are putting this strain out after many years of field tests here in the State and know that it will not fail to satisfy our most critical lettuce growers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.00.

Big Boston Selected. No. 176 (75 days). This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the state. It is a large, round firm header. Our strain of Big Boston lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.75, 100 lbs. \$75.00.



Big Boston Lettuce

Iceberg. No. 175 (74 days). A very superior and popular variety. Medium size head of wonderful solidity. Very crisp and always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$13.00.

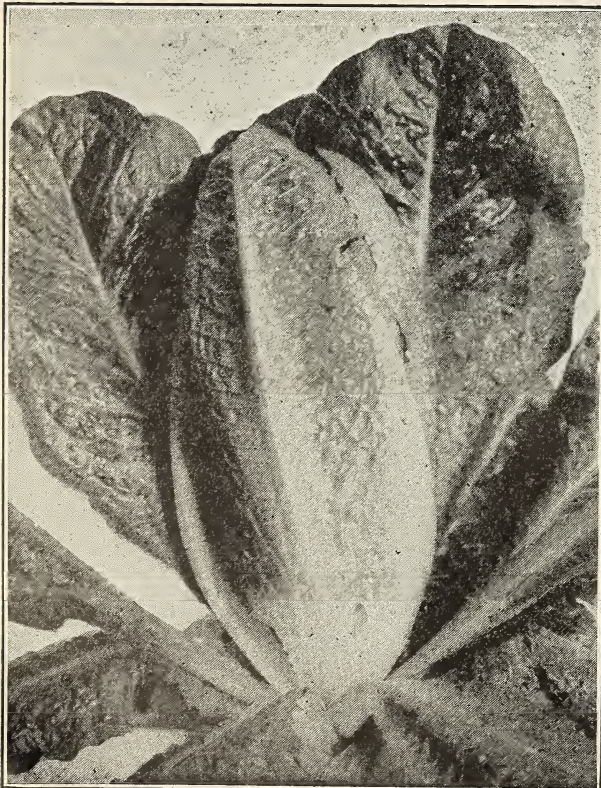
LETTUCE—(Continued)

Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days.) One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.



New York

New York, Wonderful or Los Angeles. No. 80 (80 days). This variety is among the very best marketable types, making a large, hard, tight head of finest quality. Outer leaves dark green and edges not tinged with brown or red. New York has become extremely popular in California, Colorado, and many large lettuce producing sections. A week or ten days later than Big Boston. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.



Romaine or White Paris Cos

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the state where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.



Giant Curled Mustard

MUSTARD

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart, from June to March.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. The leaves are light green, very large, curly and quite ornamental. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. This is a smooth broadleaf type, rather distinct ribs, mild and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

ONION SETS

Bushel 32 Pounds
6 to 8 BUS. TO ACRE
Not Prepaid
Except All Quarts
and Pints

From the sets you get
your earliest green
Onions.



As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA No. 200	\$.20	\$.35	\$ 1.50	\$ 5.50	\$ 50.00
YELLOW DANVER No. 201	.20	.35	1.40	5.00	47.50
SILVER SKIN No. 202	.20	.35	1.50	5.50	50.00

Plant our Bred Right Seeds for maximum results.

ONIONS

3 TO 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

New crop seed about September 1st or possibly a little earlier. Book order early so there will be no delay in delivery upon arrival new crop.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the Onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October, and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock, muck and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

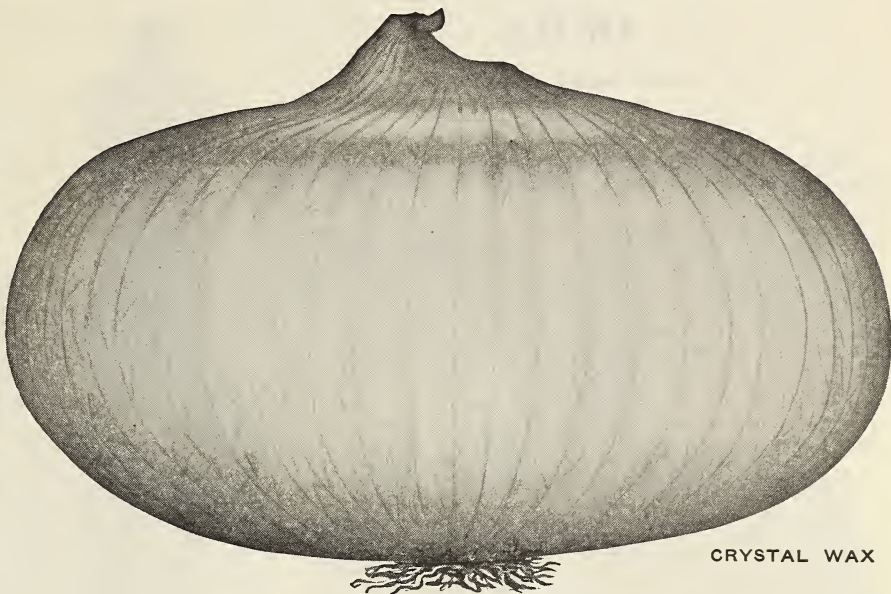
Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Sold out.

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$37.50.

Louisiana Red Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.



CRYSTAL WAX

GARLIC

Postpaid

Garlic. No. 204. Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts, called cloves, separated and planted same as onion sets. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

PARSLEY

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

2 LBS. PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.



Parsley

PARSNIPS

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

Postpaid

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

OKRA

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Okra is a splendid paying crop and one that is almost limitless in its productive period.

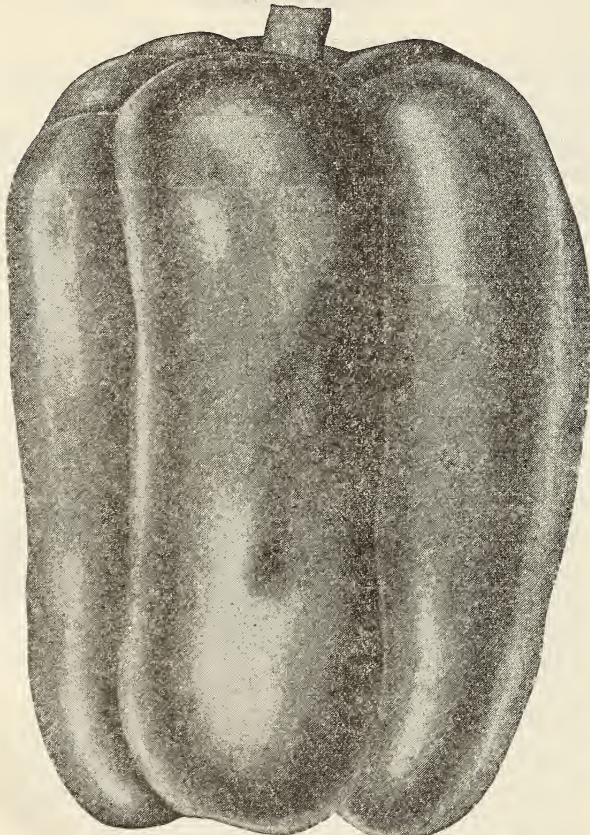
Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

Kilgore's Bred Right Perkins Long Green.

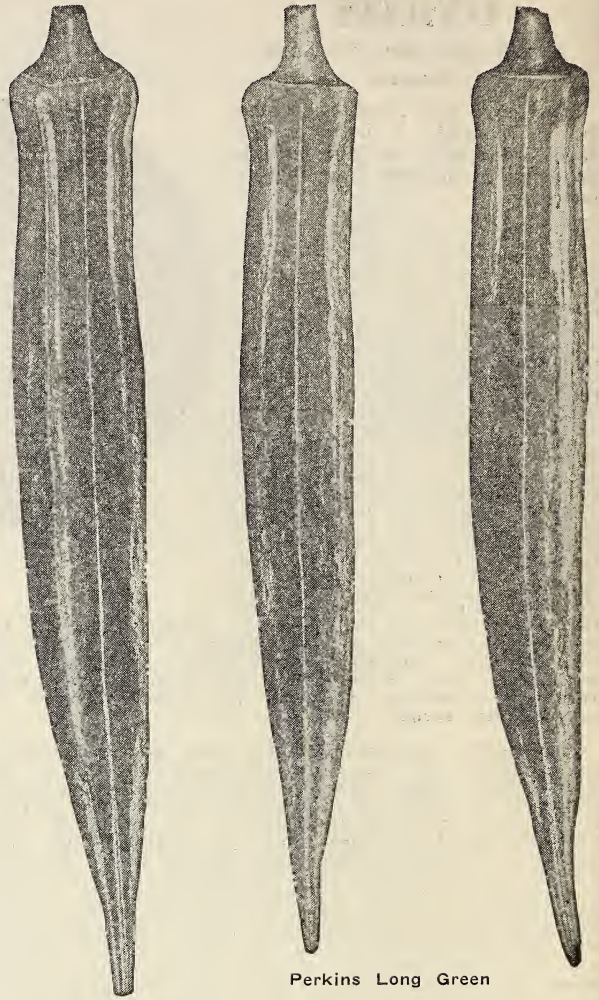
To obtain maximum results it is just as important to plant pure, well bred, high yielding okra seed as the very best seed for other crops. In our Perkins Bred Right we offer to the growers the very best okra seed that it is possible to produce. There is a small difference in price but there will be a far greater difference in both price and yield at marketing time. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.50, 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green Selected.

No. 186 (45 days). This is the only practical variety to grow for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50, 25 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$45.00.



Florida Queen Pepper



Perkins Long Green

PEPPER

$\frac{1}{2}$ LB. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Pepper is one of Florida's main truck crops, and one that is growing in some part of the State twelve months in the year.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is in bearing through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow pepper. Plants can be grown in open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee County, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.

PEPPER—(Continued)

Kilgore's Bred Right World Beater Pepper.

(115 days.) Just certainly is BRED Beater is vastly erally sold for gore's Bred Right and in addition to important breed- done to bring this offer as Kilgore's oz. 30c, oz. 50c, ¼ \$52.50.

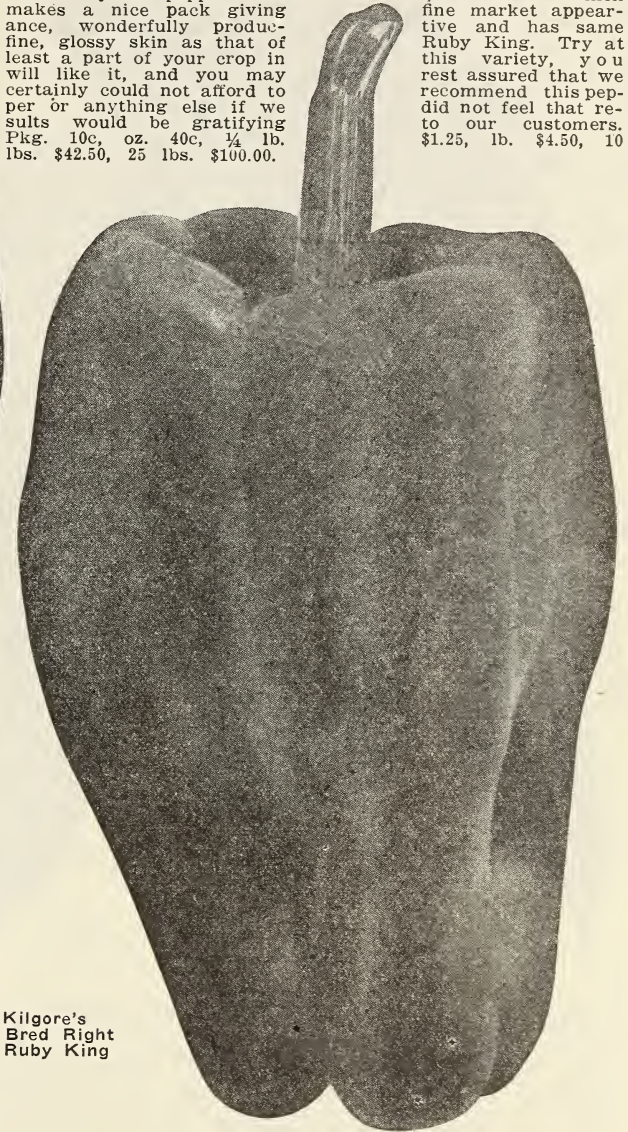


Kilgore's
Bred Right
World Beater

as the name indicates, it RIGHT. The true World different to the stock gen- World Beater. Our Kil- is genuine World Beater, being the true strain, the ing and selecting has been type up to what we now Bred Right. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs.

the northern markets, on account of its many favorable points. Florida Queen is on the order of Ruby King, except the pod is not quite so long and slender, but plenty of length, very heavy and meaty and possibly a few days earlier, and plants of heavier bush, otherwise very much like Ruby King. Some of our best pepper growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we un- hesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. If there is anything better to be had we have al- ways been selfish enough to want it for our customers with the realization that ultimately we will both be benefited. Our Florida Queen pepper runs makes a nice pack giving ance, wonderfully produc- fine, glossy skin as that of least a part of your crop in will like it, and you may certainly could not afford to per or anything else if we suits would be gratifying Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

quite uniform which fine market appear- tive and has same Ruby King. Try at this variety, you rest assured that we recommend this pep- did not feel that re- to our customers. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10



Kilgore's
Bred Right
Ruby King

World Beater. Selected Stock. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$37.50, 25 lbs. \$87.50.

Kilgore's Bred Right Ruby King. (110 days). If you want the very best, high yielding, long producing Ruby King Pepper, plant Kilgore's Bred Right. The necessary breeding, roguing and selecting work has been put on this particular strain to bring it up to the highest possible standard. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Ruby King Selected Stock. No. 223 (115 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.

Florida Queen. No. 222 (110 days). This is a new pep- per in our list, but we have had it under observation four years and we are now willing to offer it to our most critical pepper growers of the state, as one of the most satisfactory and desirable large sweet varieties for all purposes and most especially to those who are growing for

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Royal King. No. 229. A very desirable pepper for ship- ment to northern market, in fact, fine va- riety for any purpose. It is somewhat on the order of Ruby King except thicker, heavier, more meaty, not quite as long pod, good shipper, fine glossy fresh market appearance. Royal King is a heavy producer of smooth, uniform peppers, Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$37.50.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling pur- poses. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

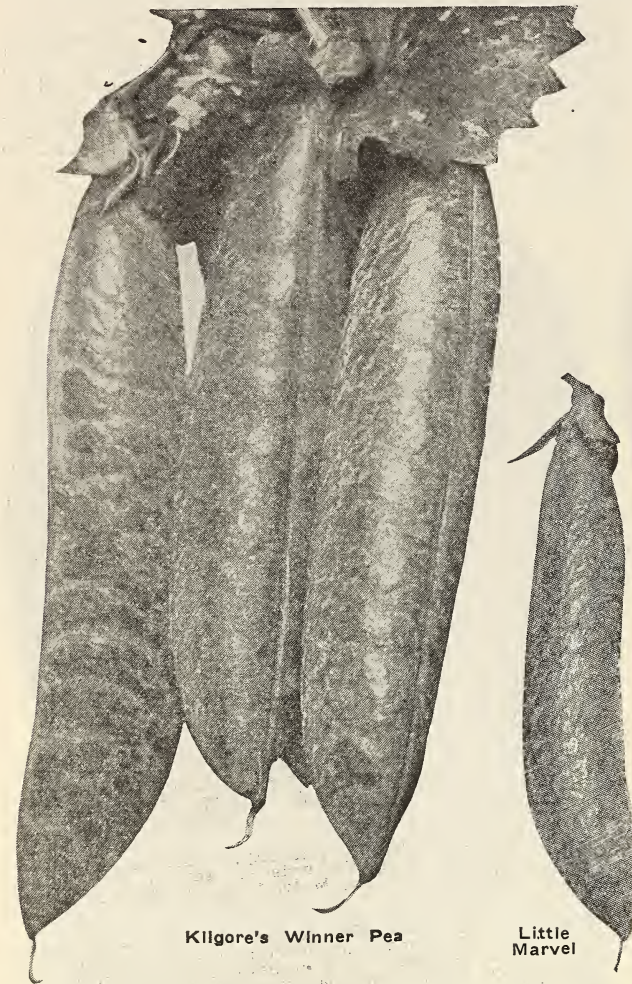
Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25.

PEAS-ENGLISH OR GARDEN

1 TO 2 BUS. SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid Except All Packages and Quarts

Garden Peas are Classed Among Florida's Best Fall and Winter Money Crops. There is Never an Over Production and a Crop That is Not Molested by Insects, nor Killed by Frost

There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment



Kilgore's Winner Pea

Little Marvel

The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and other small varieties, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of twenty to thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00, 10' bus. \$117.50.

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Thomas Laxton. No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Little Marvel. No. 219 (50 days). A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. Vines grow 18 in. tall, straight deep green pods, bottom end square, approximately three in. long. Large, green wrinkled seed. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the second earliest, large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Gradus or Prosperity. No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00, 10 bus. \$97.50.

Laxtonian. No. 220 (55 days). One of the larger podded types, vines and pods dark green, height eighteen to twenty-five inches tall. Vigorous grower and very early. Splendid quality and good for home garden or marketing purposes. Pkg. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bus. \$107.50.

Kilgore's Little Garden Pea.

(55 days). This is a wonderfully productive, hardy, low bush type, and we believe it to be one of the best, small early varieties in our list for home garden use. It is also a good shipper, but being a small pea, we feel that it is best suited to local markets or home garden. Kilgore's Little Garden pea will probably stand more hardships than almost any other variety, such as heat, cold, wet or dry weather. Pods medium size, well filled and from an edible standpoint can not be surpassed. Pkt. 10c, pt. 35c, qt. 60c. Stock limited.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES

BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS

Not Prepaid

WHY PLANT ANYTHING LESS THAN THE BEST?

Hundreds of potato growers throughout the State will testify that Kilgore's Bred Right Potatoes gave the most satisfactory results of any and all seed potatoes that they have ever planted, or have ever seen planted in the State of Florida.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are the cheapest seed you can buy, as it will yield fifty to 100% more than bag seed. Being clean, sound, and all the over-size, as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, making every tuber a seed potato, which means that

BRED RIGHT seed will plant from one-third to half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are put up in strong, well ventilated hundred pound crates, and there is no bruising, skinning, bursted up, half rotten stock when it reaches customer. A bag is no more fit to ship seed potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.

Kilgore's "BRED RIGHT" RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH.

No. 231 (75 days). A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.75, 100 lb. crate—write for prices.

Kilgore's "BRED RIGHT"

SPAULDING ROSE No. 4. No. 232 (80 days). A standard variety and heavy yielder. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large medium length, more or less flattened and light pink or flesh colored. Write for prices.

Kilgore's "BRED RIGHT" IRISH COBBLER.

No. 233 (75 days). The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the best keepers that we have ever seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Write for prices.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

150- Lb. Bag

Don't get Selected seed potatoes confused with our "BRED RIGHT" seed. This is the class of seed that has always been sold and is being sold generally.

Selected Seed. We realize that there are two classes of seed buyers; one class seeking the very best seed possible to obtain, and the other looking for the very cheapest seed they can get. In other words, one class wants results and the only thought of the other class is price of seed. Now, with full realization that these conditions exist, we have decided to list the two classes of seed potatoes this season. Take your choice.

Selected seed potatoes—Red Bliss—Write for prices.
Selected seed potatoes—Spaulding Rose—Write for prices.
Selected seed potatoes—Irish Cobbler—Write for prices.



KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT SEED POTATOES are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means fifty to hundred per cent greater yield, freedom from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

In growing BRED RIGHT seed potatoes, a world of field work must be done, such as inspection, spraying and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing and destroying of all weak, off type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, inspecting row by row, and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work the off-type, diseased and weaklings are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is and must be repeated several times during growth of crop.

It's a Simple Story. Kilgore's Bred Right seed potatoes are grown from seed stock that was produced right, planted right, cultivated right, sprayed right, rogued right, harvested right, stored right, graded right, packed right and shipped right. There is no secret or mystery about it, simply a matter of doing a thing in a way that cannot fail to bring results.

PUMPKIN AND CUSHAW

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Every farmer should produce at least a few pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing go through the field dropping five or six seed every ten feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed and you will be surprised what wonderful feed pumpkins make for hogs and cattle, aside from the fact that half dozen palatable dishes for the table can be made.

King of Mammoth. No. 235. This is one of the largest growing varieties, fine table quality and good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. No. 236 (65 days). Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but quite similar. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Corn Field Pumpkin. No. 237 (70 days). A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Cushaw. No. 238 (70 days). Is green striped, excellent for pies, and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

RADISHES

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Radishes are among the easiest and quickest of all vegetables.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Bright Long Scarlet. No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip. White Tip. No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

ROSELLE

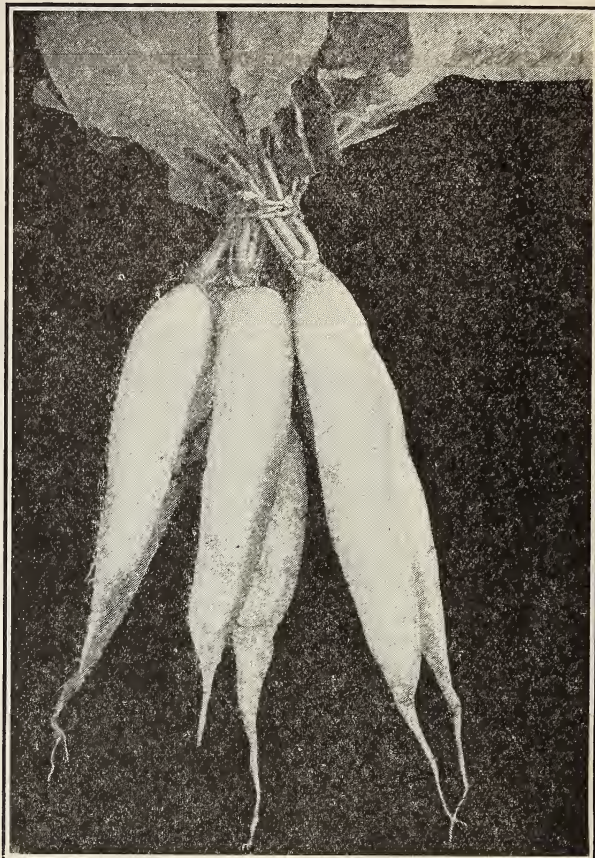
Postpaid

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel. No. 76. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted here in March and April in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50.

SAGE

Postpaid

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however, used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Long white icicle Radishes

SALSIFY

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 31. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

SPINACH

Postpaid

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Bloomsdale. No. 32 (110 days). This is a splendid early, rapid growing variety, curled leaves, and perhaps one of the best fall and winter varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

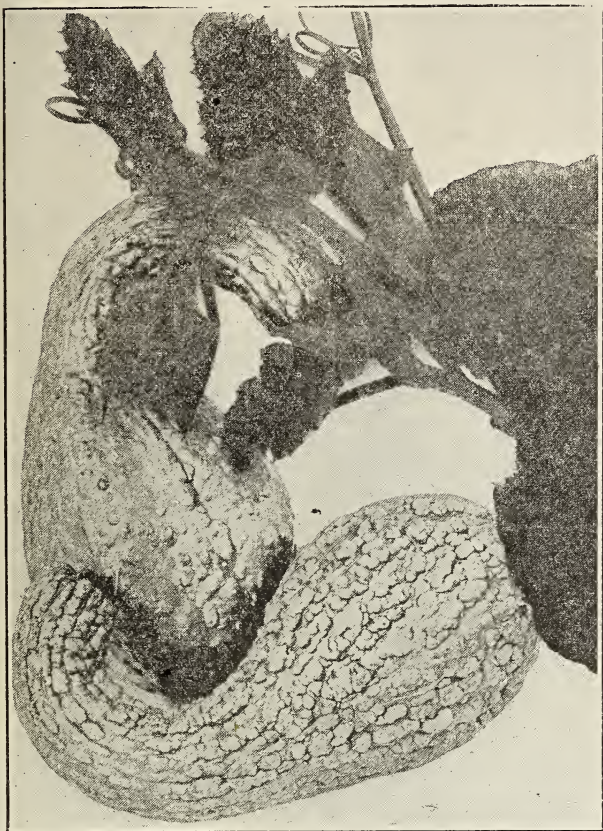
New Zealand. No. 33. For summer planting this variety can be grown most successful of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows two feet apart and drop 3 or 4 seed to hill 20 inches apart in drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. UPON RECEIPT OF ORDER, IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE WAY OF ADVANCE YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.

SQUASH

Postpaid
2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

This is one of Florida's standard truck crops and one that pays on the average about as regular as any other truck crop. Easily and quickly grown with minimum amount of labor.

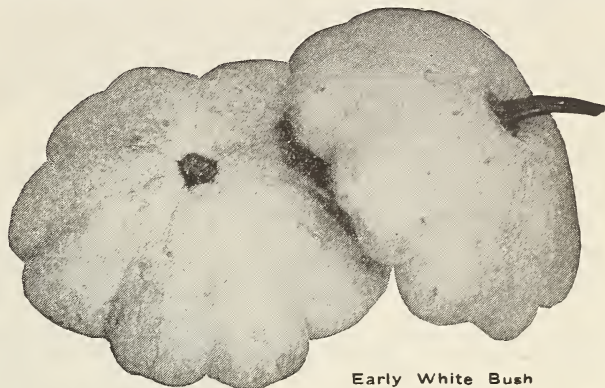


Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable.

The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 pounds per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4x4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida



Early White Bush

are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush. No. 251 (45 days). This is a standard and popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. Very early, maturing in six weeks from the time of planting seed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.50, 25 lbs. \$18.75.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.50, 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. No. 258 (48 days). This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and slightly earlier, but otherwise, it is like the Giant, having the same warty marking and color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.50, 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Cocozelle. (Italian Vegetable Marrow). No. 255 (50 days). Vines are of bush habit and produce large, elongated fruit. Dark green at first, but as the fruit matures it becomes a lighter green in color. When the fruit is six to eight inches long it is in best condition for table use. While the fruit is young a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or bal·ag. Dark green rind, orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor and fine grain. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

TOMATOES

½ LB. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Tomatoes are among our most important truck crops and grown more generally throughout Florida than any other one crop. Our last season's tomato crop had second place out of all our vegetable crops, having shipped 7,634 carloads, at prices never better.

Our tomato seed can not be surpassed, thousands of customers all over the State of Florida testify to this, and the testimony is given in the strongest possible and most unmistakable terms, which is not merely words, but the greater percentage of customers who bought their tomato seed from us fifteen years ago, are still planting our tomato seed, and hundreds of new customers being added every season. The reason—We have furnished among the very best, highly productive, true to type, honest seed, at honest prices.

Earliness is of paramount importance, however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold and many times will be greatly damaged when many other crops are barely touched, and for this reason, when you plant in the open field, which is a general practice, you should always have a well protected plant bed so that you could begin setting next day in case of frost or down out. This is only good, practical horse sense and the finest crop insurance you can buy, and a common practice with all successful tomato growers. It is a big saving of labor when planted in the open field, but if you don't want to plant this way, use well protected beds and when you think the danger of frost has passed, set your plants in the field. Either method is practical, but in case you plant in the bed

only, it is well to have sufficient plants coming on to reset with in case your first setting is killed. Don't be in too much of a hurry to abandon your insurance beds, be safe rather than sorry, for the cold catches them pretty late sometimes.

Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil from a sand bed to a muck pond. To start with your land should be put in good condition. After thoroughly turning the soil, half to a ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give fine returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds of high grade Vegetable or Tomato Special fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six or eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, 18 inches apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are begun latter part of August and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

TOMATOES—(Continued)

KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE

No. 261 (92 days). Our Extra Selected Globe is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and by this great vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruit after the vines of many other Globe types are dried up and dead.

KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED is one of the earliest globes, smooth fruit, perfect maturing, hands close together, free of cracking, uniform growth, largest percentage fancy fruit, big percentage fancy in third and fourth pickings. Being a strong vigorous grower, the plant is able to carry the load, making it one of the heaviest producers of quality fruit that will bring top prices. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$103.75, 100 lbs. \$400.00.

Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe Tomato. (90 days.)

We have been working with our tomato seed grower a number of years to perfect and bring out such a type tomato and we have at last succeeded in reaching the goal.

We predict that within two years, or as soon as the tomato growers over the State knew how wonderful this tomato is, we will never be able to produce enough seed to go around, as every ounce of seed put out under the name of **KILGORE'S CROWN SELECTED GLOBE** must be absolutely 100 percent, or it shall not be sold.

In harvesting this seed, there is no limit of labor and profound care in selecting this stock. It is strictly a hand job all the way through. To begin with, the seed stock from which this is reproduced has required years of breeding, selecting and reselection to bring it up to the high standard of efficiency. When the fruits are ready, the grower himself (not a hired man) goes through the field and with his trained eye, first notes the character of plant, and if the plant shows great vigor and true type of growth, then the next consideration is the type of fruit, that is, the shape, and next the productiveness of plant, and where all of these elements measure up to the standard set for **KILGORE'S CROWN SELECTED**, the seed fruits are picked with great care as to perfect shapes and well developed tomatoes, taking only the crown setting, and in many cases, only one or two tomatoes from a plant, the selector may look over a dozen plants before he finds another hill that will measure up. After the seed has been dried, it is given special warehousing and screening to make sample of uniform, large size kernels, which is necessary for a uniform lot of plants in the seed beds and fields.

You can see that this is a very expensive, tedious, laborious task, but it takes just this sort of work to produce this class of seed.

We have only a very limited quantity of this seed, and we want to put this into the hands of only the leading growers who can readily appreciate this class seed. Pkt 10c, oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00, 10 lbs. \$140.00.

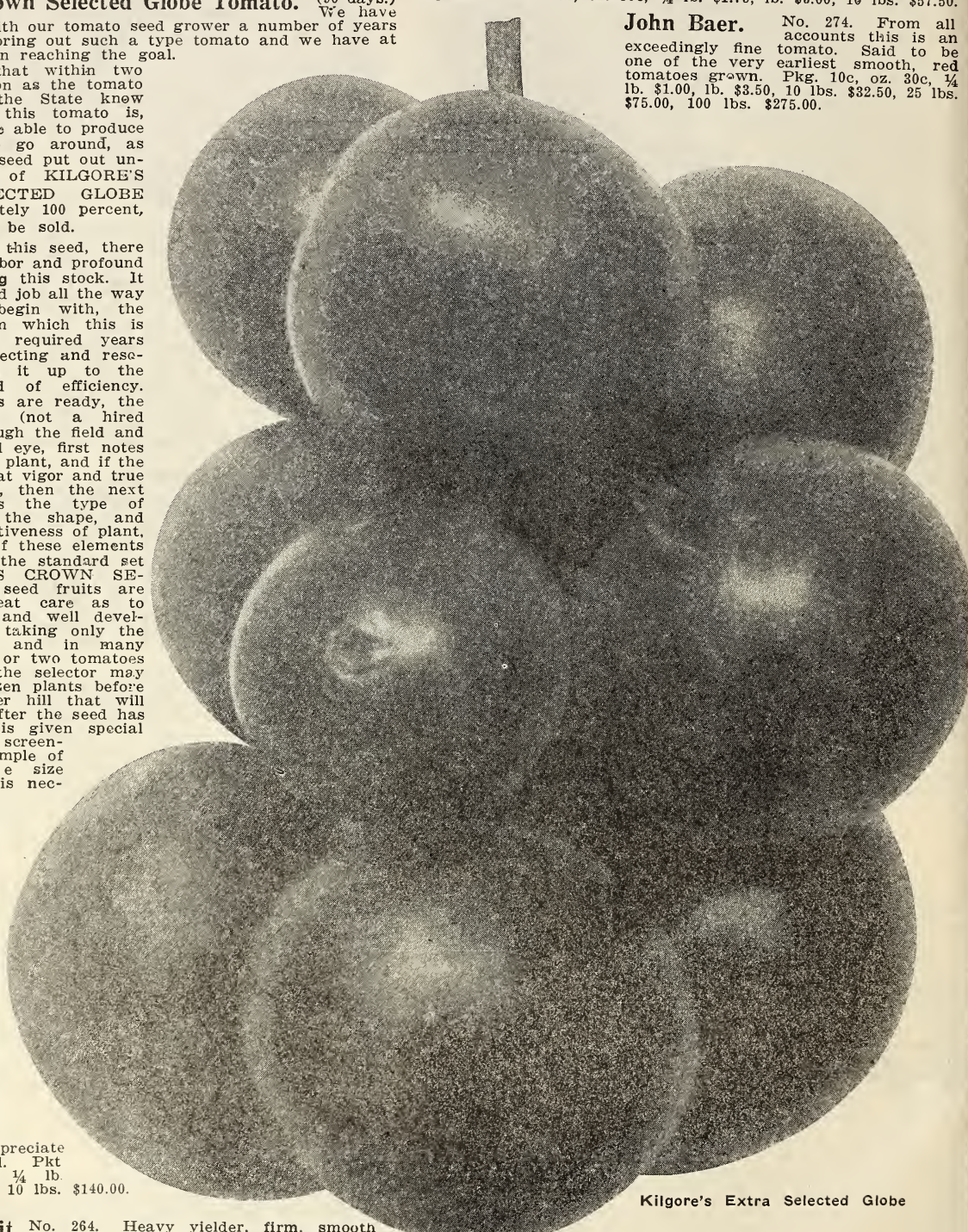
Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform

size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the popular varieties throughout the Gulf States. Not especially productive, but very few culls. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$34.00, 25 lbs. \$81.25, 100 lbs. \$300.00.

Cooper's Special. (95 days). This is a popular variety Globe type tomato, and planted quite extensively in some sections of the State. Heavy producer and good quality. We offer the very finest strain of Cooper's Special. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$57.50.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.



Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe

TOMATOES—(Continued)

Bonny Best. No. 262 (100 days). A large fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Florida Special. No. 268 (87 days). Beautiful deep red color, very early, great deal of fruit, quite smooth, not a globe, but rather long in diameter from stem to tip. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 100 lbs. \$300.00.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Ponderosa. Very large, more or less flat, solid, meaty, splendid quality, but recommended for home garden only. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

In addition to being a most popular and wholesome human food, Turnips are a splendid crop to grow for hogs, cows and poultry.

We list only the types that are best suited to our Florida soils and conditions.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. No. 281. Is another well known and most

popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Golden Globe. No. 289. A fine deep rich yellow fleshed, globe shaped variety. Crisp, firm flesh, delicately flavored, excellent quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Purple Top Milan. No. 282. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

White Globe. No. 283. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Florida. No. 285. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Long White Cowhorn. No. 286. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Rutabaga, American Improved. No. 288. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

WATERMELONS

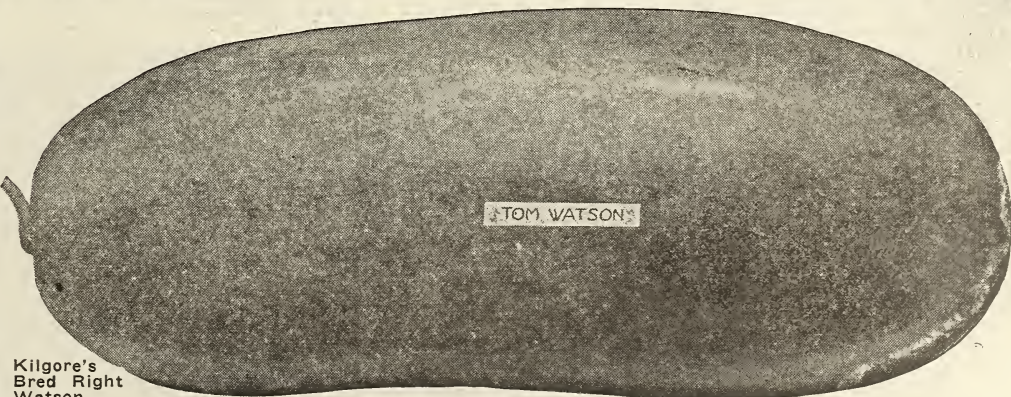
POUND SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

KILGORE'S BRED RIGHT MELON SEED IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED

Our Bred Right melon seed must not be compared with the average seed offered, as the seed is saved from strictly a seed crop, and only large perfect specimens, which have been produced by years of proper breeding, selecting and reselecting, roguing, right planting, right cultivation, right handling, right cleaning, right grading and by this method has been bred up to the very highest standard, which means that a crop produced from this class of seed can not fail to show the greatest possible vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, size, disease free and uniformity of plant growth. This is the only possible way to produce high grade seed, certainly a satisfactory crop could not be expected where a melon crop had been grown and all the early, choice melons shipped to market (which is frequently the case) and what is left saved for seed. Our Bred Right melon seed crops are produced by a seed breeder and not a commercial melon grower or broker. There is not a melon sold or shipped from our crops.

Kilgore's
Bred Right
Watson



WATERMELONS—(Continued)

Watermelon Growing.—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for 3 or 4 years.

Preparation.—The land should be broken by December first to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

Fertilization.—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run if desired. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia and 7% phosphoric acid, and 3% potash.

Planting.—The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20th, and up to February 10th in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by

Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

Cultivation.—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.



Kilgore's
Bred Right
Irish Gray

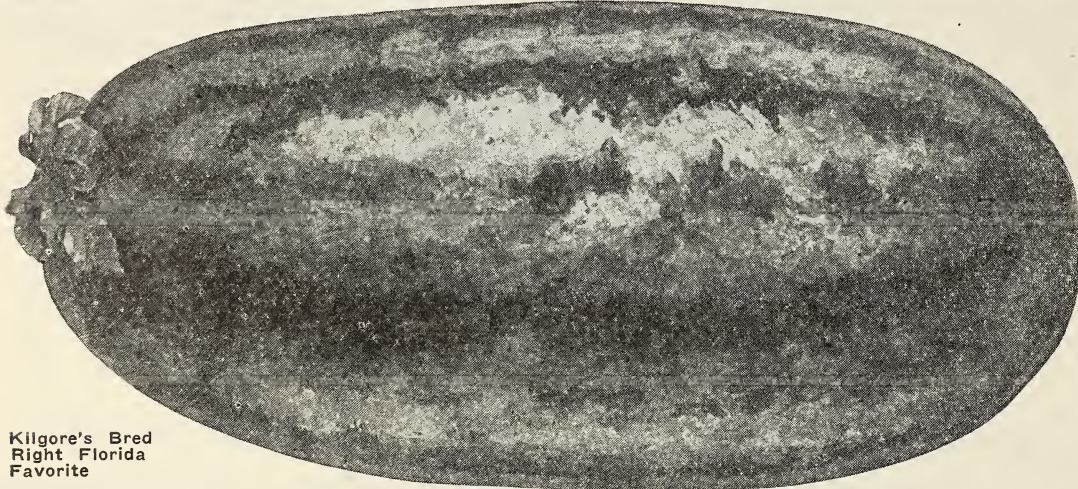
Kilgore's Bred Right Watson.

(100 days.) In last few years there have been many introductions of new shipping melons, but so far nothing has been brought out that comes anywhere near taking the place of the Watson as a shipper. It has the color, shape, fine market appearance, long distance shipping quality. It is a large, long dark green, tough rind and an excellent melon for long distance shipper, local markets or home use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$80.00.

Kilgore's Bred Right Irish Gray.

(100 days.) The Irish Gray has become very popular, and eating quality unsurpassed and a heavy producer of large merchantable melons. The

sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet very tough, making it one of the very best shippers, and size uniformly large. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$80.00.



Kilgore's Bred
Right Florida
Favorite

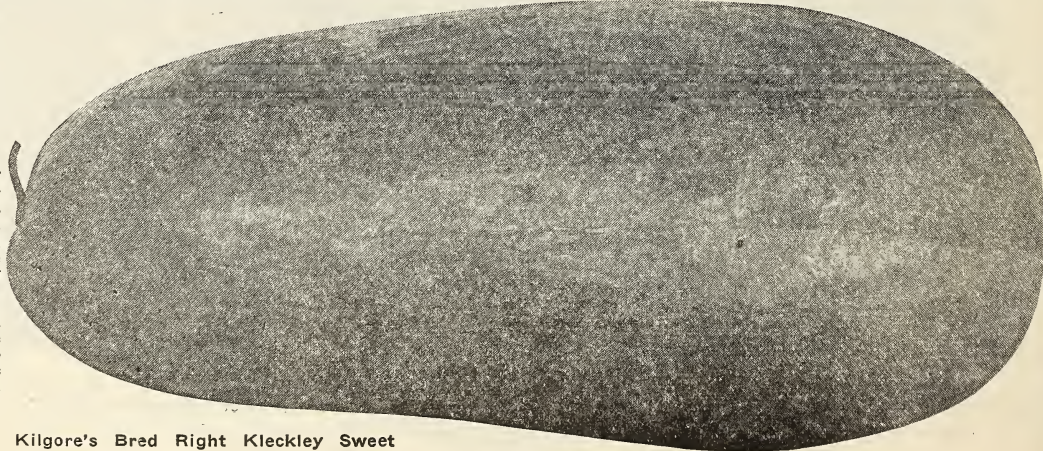
hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made from 8 to 10 days apart to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the seed.—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

However, there is always a chance of souring and ruining the seed in the soaking process. Keep as near as possible even temperature while soaking, by placing near stove, fireplace or some warm spot.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold.



Kilgore's Bred Right Kleckley Sweet

WATERMELONS—(Continued)

Kilgore's Bred Right Florida Favorite.

(95 days.) Quality unsurpassed, extra early, nicely shaped, dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home

Kilgore's Bred Right Thurmond Gray.

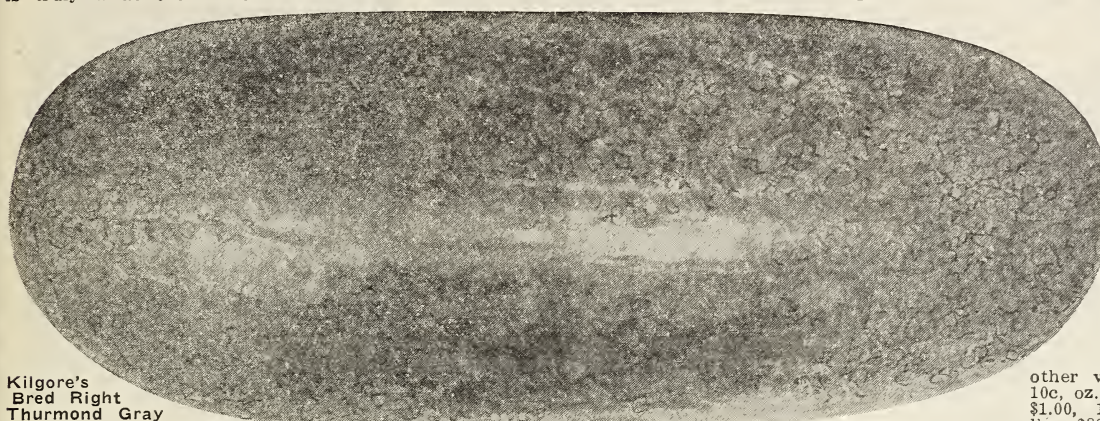
(100 days).
Thurmond

Gray is comparatively a new melon, but one that has gained great popularity during last year or two, and justly so, as it comes as near being the all around melon as any that has

ever been listed. Thurmond Gray can not be excelled for eating and shipping quality or home use, in fact, it is a fine melon for every purpose.

Thurmond Gray is a heavy producer of large, long, uniform melons. The rind is greenish gray and very tough, making a wonderful long distance shipper, and will not sunburn as

other varieties do. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$80.00.



Kilgore's
Bred Right
Thurmond Gray

use or Southern markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$80.00.

Kilgore's Bred Right Kleckley's Sweet.

(95 days.) The Kleckley Sweet is among the very finest quality, and for home use one of the very best. The deep red flesh is exceedingly sweet, crisp and firm. Color of rind dark green and oblong shape, medium to fairly large size. The rind is too thin and tender for a good shipper, but for nearby markets and home use it cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$80.00.

PRICES OF SELECTED WATERMELON SEED
Postpaid

Don't get Selected watermelon seed confused with Kilgore's BRED RIGHT seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs
Watson	5c	10c	25c	60c	\$5.00	\$40.00
Irish Gray	5c	10c	25c	60c	5.00	40.00
Florida Favorite	5c	10c	25c	60c	5.00	40.00
Kleckley's Sweet	5c	10c	25c	60c	5.00	40.00
Thurmond Gray	5c	10c	25c	60c	5.00	40.00

FIELD SEED

Our Field Seed list carries only such varieties and types best adapted to Florida. All recleaned, well bagged, highest standard goods.

BEGGARWEED

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Prepaid

One of Florida's valuable cover crops, and adapted to many uses, such as soil enricher, pasture, hay, and renovator. Extremely valuable to plant in orange groves, as it enriches the land, keeps the ground from baking and in fine mellow condition, chokes out much noxious grass and weeds.

Beggarweed. No. 299. Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high grade fertilizer. For young groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from three to five tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay

necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Write for prices.

FIELD CORN

4 QTS. SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except All Quarts

Our corn list contains some of the very best general crop varieties for Florida.

For a good general crop corn we offer Boys' Corn Club and Kilgore's Florida Flint as two of the finest and most practical and satisfactory types that can be used in Florida. These are highly selected, Florida bred varieties. Out of all types we have ever listed, these two have given the most satisfactory results, hence we have eliminated from our list all other Florida grown varieties except Cuban Flint, which of course is a standard Florida Yellow Flint type. Our seed corn is well selected, tipped and nubbled, and recleaned.

If you can not properly fertilize, cultivate and grow a large area, cut down the acreage to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow corn and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any feed.

Our general crop seed corn selections are strictly Florida grown with the exception of the Prolifics, and which general crop types include Florida Flint, Cuban or Havana Flint, and Boys' Corn Club. These are the cream of the State and will certainly produce results.

It is not an expensive crop to grow; one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means plant nothing but a Florida grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop.

Bud Worms.—See Crop Enemies.

Don't let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five percent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

CORN—(Continued)

Boys' Corn Club. No. 313. We do not think there is a more satisfactory general crop corn to be found anywhere. Our sales almost double each year and which we think is about the best evidence as to the merit of any item. Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs that it has become popular as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where the conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion County and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best.

Produces from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$5.00, 10 bus. \$47.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. No. 314. This will give most

satisfactory results for general purposes. A fine keeper, being as near weevil proof as it is possible to get any white corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, small cob, fine yielder. Shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Will make good on medium poor land, but of course same as any other corn will do better on good or well fertilized ground, but will come as near making a good crop on medium grade of corn land as any other variety that you can secure. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$5.00, 10 bus. \$47.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint.

No. 317. This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$5.00.

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific.

No. 318. This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hastings' Prolific. No. 319. A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Improved Golden Dent. No. 321. A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida, planted extensively for early use, but too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and desirable where early feed is wanted. This is the very finest type of all golden dents. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Hickory King. No. 322. A very desirable early heavy yielding white corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on our thin Florida soil and extremely popular as a fine roasting ear corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the south and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Mexican June. No. 324. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkg. 10c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

POP CORN

10 LBS. TO ACRE

Postpaid

White Rice Pop Corn. No. 326. For planting. This is one of the finest types of pop corn that can be grown. Has long white grain, very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield and one of the best for popping. Pop corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. Requires ten pounds to plant an acre in three-foot rows. Should be planted thick in the drill, hills about four to six inches apart, cultivated same as any other corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Pop Corn. For popping. This is old crop corn left over which is fine for popping, in fact best for this purpose, as the new corn will not pop well. Pkg. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint

Boys' Corn Club

BENNE

3 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Benne. No. 25. Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants.

Culture.—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

10 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn.

No. 332 (120 days). This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn." Only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed.

Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

FETERITA

Not Postpaid except Pounds

Feterita. No. 334. Another specie of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly, heavy yielder. Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

GRASSES**Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Grass Mixture Will Produce Quick and Permanent Lawn.**

Prepaid

In our Florida Lawn and Golf Course grass mixture, we have blended a number of varieties of grasses that we know will do well in Florida, and produce desirable sod for lawn or golf greens and fairways. In the last fifteen years we have given much consideration to lawn grasses, and in our special mixture believe we are offering the most satisfactory grass for Florida lawns and golf courses that it is possible to secure.

Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Mixture will produce a quick and permanent lawn. In this mixture there is one variety of seed that will produce from early fall and throughout the winter and until middle of April, a heavy, luxuriant, beautiful velvety green growth, which must be mowed frequently on account of its vigorous growth, and during this time the other mixtures are being well rooted and sodded and by the middle of April will have become well turfed, making a permanent lawn, standing the summer heat without serious injury and making a heavy luxuriant growth throughout the Florida summer rainy season, and on through the fall, winter and spring. The growth may not be quite so luxuriant through the late fall and winter, but if it is desired to green the lawn or course up in wonderfully fine shape this can be done by using Italian Rye grass at the rate of half pound to hundred square feet, or two hundred pounds per acre, sown broadcast right over top of present lawn without any cultivating whatever; however, there should be an abundance of moisture or irrigation. It is a splendid idea to broadcast over the lawn Pulverized Sheep Manure at the rate of two and one-half to five pounds per hundred square feet, or thousand pounds to ton per acre before sowing the Italian Rye, wetting down the Sheep manure well. This Sheep Manure will not injure either the seed or grass already there, but will add greenness, vigor and beauty to the lawn or course.

Culture.—It is not difficult to grow lawns and grass plots

in Florida, however, it does take proper attention, that is all. If our suggestions are followed out closely there will be no failure. In planting a lawn the first consideration is proper preparation of soil, which should be plowed or spaded up ten or twelve inches deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, and removing all sticks, trash, weeds, grass and litter of every nature, leaving the soil absolutely clean and level. If soil is new it is almost necessary to use Hydrated Lime to sweeten the land and lime is very beneficial even on old or cultivated soil. If land is fairly clean and free of grass and weeds to start with, the lime can be put on broadcast before plowing or digging up, but if the land is not reasonably clean it should be cleaned up and burned off before liming. The lime should be worked well into the soil with rake, harrow or disc, and then the ground should stand for a week before seed is put in.

Fertilizing.—Any good high grade vegetable fertilizer, analyzing four to five percent ammonia, seven to eight percent available Phosphoric Acid and three to four percent Potash, applied at the rate of two and one-half to five pounds to hundred square feet, or thousand pounds to ton per acre. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for grass, as it adds humus to the soil and is not leached out of the land in a few weeks, but keeps feeding the grass for months. The process used in drying, sterilizing, grinding also destroys all weed and noxious grass seeds. Sheep manure should be used at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, or ton per acre, broadcast. It will not injure the seed if put in at same time with manure, but if commercial fertilizer is used, wait a week before putting the seed in. It is also very desirable to use combination of commercial and Sheep Manure equal parts in weight. In refertilizing lawns or grass plots Sheep Manure can be broadcast right over the grass without any danger whatever of injury to the grass.

Moisture.—To grow a pretty lawn or golf greens, plenty of moisture must be available, and especially if the ground is high and dry, but with plenty of water good grass can be grown almost anywhere, however, plenty of moisture is absolutely necessary.

Seeding.—The best time to put in our lawn grass seed is from October 1st, to February 1st, sown at the rate of one-half pound to hundred square feet or two hundred pounds per acre. A good thick, heavy sod can not be had with less seed. After the seed has been sown broadcast cover lightly with rake, light roller or harrow, and keep in mind that most grass seeds are small and more or less delicate, therefore, should not be covered more than half inch to an inch deep. We advise against planting if the weather is too hot, as the kernel will swell and the delicate little seed spikes killed by the hot sun before it comes out of the ground. The seed beds should have sufficient water to keep moist at all times to insure good thick stand, and continued to produce finest, green velvety lawn. Our special mixture will produce a beautiful green lawn ready for the mower in three to four weeks from time of putting in the seed, provided weather conditions are right, soil prepared right and our watering and planting directions carried out.

Price Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Grass Mixture: Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$35.00, 200 lbs. \$65.00, 500 lbs. \$150.00, 1000 lbs. \$275.00.

BERMUDA GRASS

25 TO 100 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Bermuda Grass. No. 336. This is the South's most dependable and permanent grass. Bermuda will stand the most adverse weather conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared, all weeds and litter removed, spaded up or plowed ten to twelve inches deep, thoroughly pulverized, leaving good smooth surface, especially for lawns, golf greens and fairways. Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture use twenty five pounds per acre, for lawns or golf courses where a heavy thick sod is desired use one-quarter pound per hundred square feet or hundred pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available, and proper care given. When the Bermuda turns brown in late fall and winter, give it good application of Sheep Manure at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet or ton to acre, and one half pound Italian rye grass per hundred square feet or two hundred pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and Sheep Manure right on top of Bermuda, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

Bermuda makes wonderful pasture for hogs and all live stock and poultry. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00, 25 lbs. \$16.25, 100 lbs. \$60.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

50 TO 200 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Italian Rye Grass. No. 338. This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving away as soon as warm

GRASSES—(Continued)

weather comes on, however, for quick beautiful green lawns, golf greens and fairways, planted earlier part of October it will be ready for mowing in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring, but must have moist situation or plenty of water.

Italian Rye grass's greatest value is quick, beautiful green lawns through the winter here in Florida, but will also yield three or four cuttings of most nutritious hay. Do not plant before October 1st and later than February. For lawn or golf course work, plant one half pound seed per hundred square feet, or two hundred pounds per acre, this will give good heavy thick sod. For grazing or hay plant at rate of fifty pounds per acre. For preparation of soil, culture and fertilization see Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Mixture. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$16.00, 200 lbs. \$31.00, 500 lbs. \$75.00.

CARPET GRASS

25 to 100 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Carpet Grass. No. 342. It looks as though this grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. Will stand ten degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good winter pasturage throughout the winter. And yet it cannot become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet grass will grow under poorer soil fertility conditions than almost any other grass. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. We believe that the medium low or flat woods lands best adapted to Carpet grass. This grass is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda. Withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. Seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the fall, October to December, and spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 lbs. seed per acre broadcast. Carpet grass is desirable for lawns and golf course, and for this purpose use one quarter pound for hundred square feet, or hundred pounds per acre. Carpet grass like practically all other grasses thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing the better, it likes it and the better the lawn. See Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Grass Mixture for preparation of soil, culture, fertilizing, etc. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00, 25 lbs. \$16.25, 100 lbs. \$60.00.

SUDAN GRASS

20 LBS. PER ACRE

Postpaid

If you have not tried this grass, don't let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Sudan Grass. No. 341. Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

A mixture of Sudan and cow peas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of Sudan and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 lbs. Sudan and bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution it is better to sow the two seeds separately. The value of Sudan as an emergency hay crop is firmly established. The third edition of Farmers Bulletin 1126, Sudan Grass, has been necessary because of general interest. Since July, 1920, 70,000 copies have been printed and 65,000 of them distributed. If interested in receiving copy, address United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. ¼ lb. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

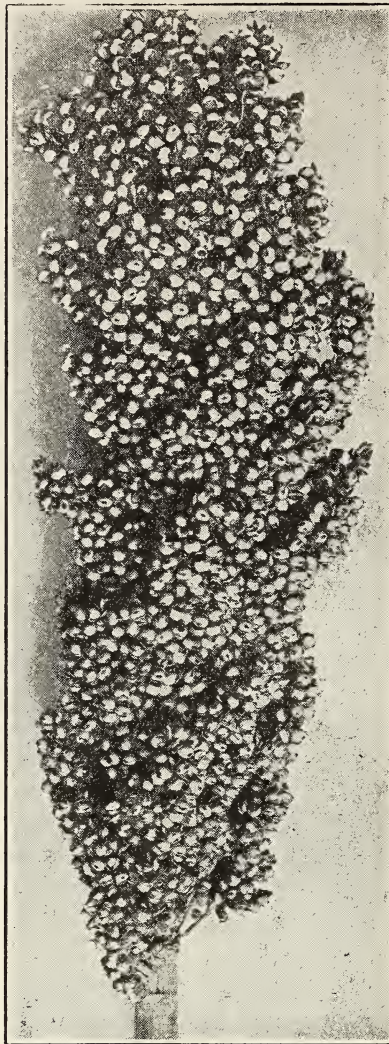
KAFFIR CORN

10 LBS. TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE

Not Postpaid Except Pounds

White Kaffir Corn. No. 347 (90 days). A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or livestock. Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre

where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.



Kaffir Corn

CATTAIL MILLET

4 TO 20 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Cattail or Pearl Millet.

No. 350. This is absolutely the finest thing that you can possibly plant if you want green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Can be cut every week or ten days and the more you cut it the better it grows. All livestock are fond of this millet. Cattail Millet is strictly a green feed proposition and is no good for hay, but can be used as pasture. Plant in spring just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in three foot rows, using four pounds of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 lbs. of seed broadcasted. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

GOLDEN MILLET

1 BU. SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid Except Pounds

Golden Millet. No. 351 (Formerly German Millet) (60 days). For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast one bushel per acre. Lb. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

MILO MAIZE

PECK TO BUSHEL PER ACRE

Not Prepaid Except Pounds

Milo Maize. No. 354. Is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn, more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a

MILO MAIZE—(Continued)

total failure. Plant in 3-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relished by all livestock. Lb. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

OATS

BUSHEL 32 LBS.

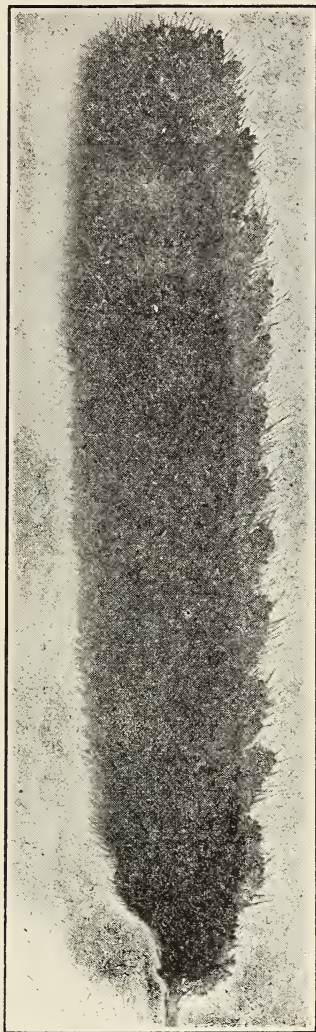
Not Prepaid Except Qts.

Don't let your land stay idle during the Fall and Winter. Follow Corn, Cowpeas, Chufas, Cotton, Velvet Beans, Millet, Peanuts, Rice, Sorghum, Soy Beans and all truck crops with an Oat crop. Oats are not only very splendid for grain and grazing, but as a cover crop it keeps your land in better condition than had it grown up in grass and weeds.

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

Your land should be turned deep October 1. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and levelling the ground.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.



Golden Millet

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 percent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drought resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 20c, pk. 45c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.

Texas Rust Proof. No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 20c, pk. 45c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.



Fulghum Oats

Burt or 90-Day. No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 20c, pk. 45c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats. No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 20c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.50, 10 bus. \$14.00.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats. No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Sold out.

PEANUTS

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Peanuts are easily grown, easily harvested and among our very best standard feed crops.

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed to plant, however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant four acres, but where planted solid requires a bushel of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner Peanuts. No. 363 (120 days). This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the

ground in good condition all Fall and until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 15c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 10 bus. \$19.00.

Improved Spanish (or Valencia)

No. 364 (100 days). A bush variety with 2 to 4 peas to the pod making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor. Qt. 30c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00, 10 bus. \$39.00.

Small Spanish Peanuts. No. 365 (90 days). This is the little white Spanish and one of the surest croppers, very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 25c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

COW PEAS

ONE BUSHEL PER ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Cow peas are a source of the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer for our groves and truck lands. Peas of course will not take the place of fertilizer, but neither can fertilizer take the place of peas. A wonderful builder and depositor of humus. Impossible to plant too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of cow-peas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more



Florida Peanuts

easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oats, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it. The cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

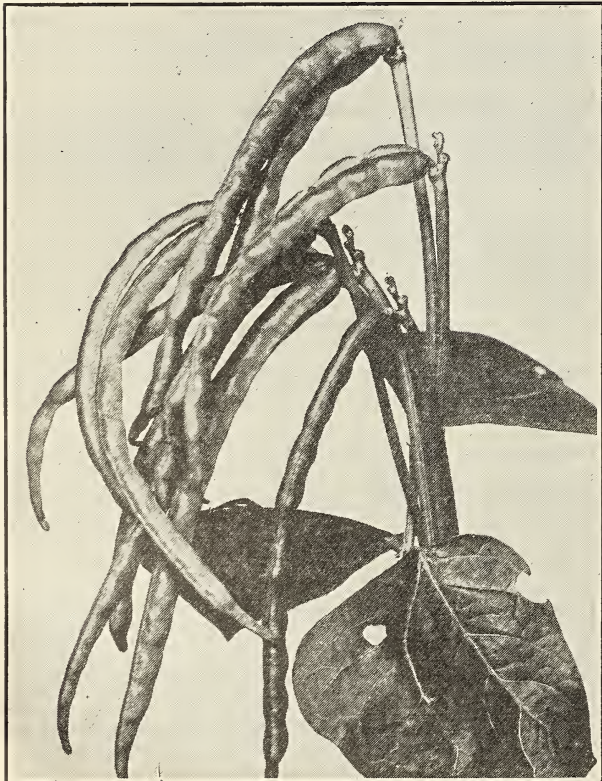
For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When peas are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of Sorghum such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as Whippoorwill, Iron and Brabham can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. All varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season, and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing peavine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.

Iron. No. 368. This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Write for prices.

Brabham. No. 270. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off



Cow Peas

COWPEAS—(Continued)

the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted in March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Ft. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$4.75, 10 bus. \$46.50.

Whippoorwill. No. 371. One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Write for prices.

Wonderful or Unknown. No. 372. One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Write for prices.

Mixed. No. 373. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Write for prices.

California Blackeye. No. 377. If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Ft. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00, 10 bus. \$69.00.

Early or Two Crop Conch. No. 378. Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Ft. 35c, qt. 60c.

Sugar Crowder. No. 379. This is a magnificent table pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Crop failed.



Dwarf Essex Rape

RAPE

4 LBS. IN DRILL, 8 LBS. BROADCAST PER ACRE
Postpaid

Rape is a valuable green feed crop to grow in Fall and Winter for cattle, hogs and poultry.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount ex-

ended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons: first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape. No. 382. Pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Abruzzi Rye

RYE

DRILL ONE PECK, BROADCAST BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not Prepaid Except Quarts

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading Fall and Winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the Fall and Winter season. Relished by all manner of livestock and poultry.

RYE-(Continued)

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi Rye. No. 389. Best tall growing variety. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other type and has proven to be one of the very best for our state. Strictly a Southern grown variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Grows tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Georgia Rye. No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

RICE

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid Except Quarts

A GOOD CROP BUT NEGLECTED

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

Gopher Rice. No. 385. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

Pearl or White Rice. No. 386. Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

SUNFLOWER

6 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to September. Six pounds seed per acre in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.85.



Chufas

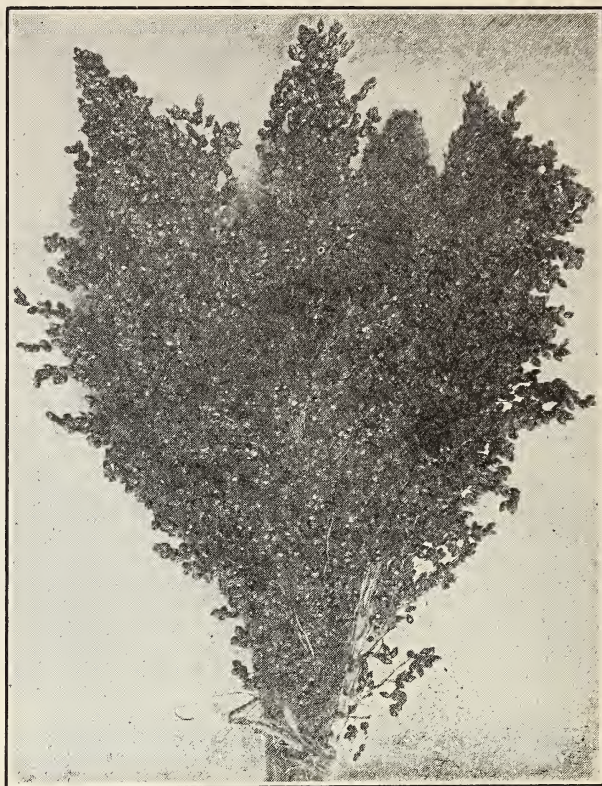
CHUFAS

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid

Except Quarts

Chufas. No. 311 (90 days). This is among the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs. Also a most excellent feed for poultry and especially turkeys. Plant peck of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Write for prices.



Early Amber Sorghum

SORGHUM

Amount of Seed to Acre depends on purpose planted for
Not Prepaid, Except Pounds

The South's most popular and valuable forage crop. The uses of Sorghum are many, such as, green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep-rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel of Cowpeas. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre, where planted for making syrup use only 5 pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. No. 393 (65 days). The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup making and for which it is never used, and in fact wouldn't be practical as it does not grow large enough, or contain sufficient juice. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Sugar Drip. No. 394. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. No. 396. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large, with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

SOY BEANS

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts or Less

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE LEGUMES

The use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further North. The

SOY BEANS—(Continued)

soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes hay in quality similar to the cowpeas, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is when pods are well formed.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every foot, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cowpeas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans making an upright growth have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver.

Soy Beans do splendidly planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

Mammoth Yellow. No. 398. Vigorous grower and heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

O-Too-Tan. No. 397. Produces heavy foliage, which means an abundance of hay and a great soil builder. Pkt. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00, 10 bus. \$77.50.

MUNG BEANS

5 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

The Mung Bean is a good soil builder, disease resistant, strong upright growth, and yields an abundance of good hay, retaining the leaves well after being cut. Can be planted from March to July or any time that cowpeas and velvet beans are planted in three to four foot rows, four to six inches in drill; 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Mung Beans. No. 399 (90 to 100 days). Pkg. 10c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

VELVET BEANS

PECK SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid Except Quarts of Less

Among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, soil conditioner and builder. Velvet beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it. Good for groves, truck lands in building up the humus and good pasturage for cattle and hogs and fine land renovator.

The velvet bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and one of the best plants for the production and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as cowpeas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. Plant from March to July and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smother all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five to six seed every two feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time.

Osceola Velvet. No. 406. Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned velvet bean. Write for prices.



90-Day Velvet Beans

Chinese Velvet. No. 407. This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 90-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Write for prices.

90-Day Velvet. No. 408. The introduction of this particular type Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties which require a longer growing season, whereas the Ninety Day Bean only requires a ninety-day growing period. Hence the real value and advantage of this bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement, but not nearly so much as the old type.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Owing to months of extreme drought during the growing season in many sections of the country, rendering a great shortage in many items of seed, makes it impossible to quote at the time this catalog goes to press on several varieties of seed. When ready to purchase items not priced write us and we will quote and advise if possible to supply.

FLOWER SEED

IN BULK

Postpaid

FLOWERS FOR FLORIDA

With little effort and small expense you can add pleasure and beauty to your home. Put out a few flowers and plants.

Most flower seed are small and delicate and must be planted accordingly. Don't plant deep and expect results.

It is a good plan to start many of the plants in a shallow box and transplant to bed when five or six weeks old. Or it is all right to plant in bed where plants are to grow, but should be protected with some sort of cover two feet above bed until plants are two weeks old. Work up the soil thoroughly and make rich with well rotted manure, firm soil with hoe or board, sprinkle the seed on bed and simply press into the soil lightly with board. Keep moist, not too damp. Bed not high, but almost level with adjoining soil.

Frequently only a moderate rain will pack the soil to such an extent that the delicate little seeds cannot come up, if not protected by a cover. The most difficult thing is getting your plants started. Your plant bed should be protected by covering with sacks, brush, etc.

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

Aster. Mixed No. 1. Contains several splendid varieties. Can be sown in boxes and transplanted or in bed where they are to remain. Should be planted from March to August. Seed small, one packet should produce a hundred plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 65c.



Calendula

Calendula. This is among the most hardy and lovable flowers, and will bloom freely for many months of the year. Plant from October to March. The heaviest frost will not affect the Calendula. Seeds are not as small and delicate as many others.

ORANGE KING. No. 10. Color pure orange. Pkt. 10c. ½ oz. 25c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

LEMON QUEEN. No. 12. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Carnation. Double Mixed. No. 2. A mixture of many fine varieties. If there is any sweeter and more delightful flower than Carnation we haven't found it. Carnations are planted throughout fall and winter and well up into the spring. First planting can be made first of October and as late as April, however, the fall is the best time to plant



Carnation

as the frost and cold does not kill carnations in Florida. Carnations are fine for massive bedding, but to get large fine blossoms put plants 12 inches apart each way. Pkg. should make hundred plants or more. Seed very small. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

China Pinks. Mixed No. 3. Our China Pinks are made up of varieties giving numerous shades and colors and very fine for growing beautiful beds, perhaps better for this purpose than Carnations as the China does not grow so tall. Seed rather small and pkg. should produce hundred or more fine plants. Fall best time to plant in Florida as our cold does not kill them. Plant as early as October 1st until April. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 50c, oz. 90c.

Cosmos. Giant Mixed. No. 4. The Cosmos is a showy character, making an attractive appearance anywhere found. Splendid for planting around the edge of porches or along fence and waste corners. Spring is the time to plant from March as late as August. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. should produce fifty nice plants. Plant where to be grown. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.



Daisies

Daisy. Shasta Daisy. No. 000. The Daisy is universally admired. Very hardy perennial that will blossom more freely each season if plants are taken care of. Flowers large white single blossoms, with yellow centers. Fine for bordering or bedding, also boxes. October and November probably best months to plant daisies in Florida, and should bloom in late spring or early summer. Soak in warm water several hours before planting. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.00.

Four O'Clocks. No. 8. A well known and extensively grown free flowering plant, hardy and easily cultivated. Grows two to three feet high. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. If you have some unsightly waste spot, plant it in four o'clocks. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Hollyhocks. Mixed Double. Old fashioned, but beautiful and easily grown. There is hardly any flower more beautiful with their long spikes filled with flowers, and very showy for flower yards or garden. Plant from October to February. Sow seed thinly and cover lightly in drill or on bed, in a moist place, or give plenty of water. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high thin out or transplant 18 inches apart. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 85c, oz. \$1.75.

Larkspur. Tall double mixed. Very desirable for either bedding or cut flowers. The Larkspur with its many colors of blue, white, pink, rose, violet and lilac is very pretty. Plant September to January, in shallow drills and cover very shallow and when three or four inches high thin out to eight inches apart. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Marigold. No. 11. This is a well known favorite and one that does splendidly in Florida. Will hold up fresh and fine for days after being cut. If planted early in the spring will produce beautiful flowers all summer and well up into the fall. Small seed. One package will produce hundred or more plants. Plant from April to July. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Morning Glory. No. 13. Beautiful flowering climber, producing rich varied colored flowers in abundance. Fine for covering lattice work and around porches or fences. Seeds rather large. Plants from April to June. Packet will plant several hills. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

FLOWERS—(Continued)

Nasturtium.

Dwarf, variegated colors. No. 14. The nasturtium is a general favorite throughout the South and does especially fine in Florida. The dwarf varieties do not need anything to climb on and very fine for bedding, also bordering. Plant from October to March. Seed large. Ounce will sow a row 15 feet long. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Nasturtium.

Tall, variegated colors. No. 15. A fine type for planting on wire fence, trellis or any place where it can climb or be supported. Planted same as dwarf. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Pansy. French mixed. No. 16. This is perhaps the most charming of all flowers. In our French mixed stock you find an endless number of gorgeous colors. There is absolutely nothing that will measure up to the pansy for bordering or bedding. To grow fine pansies, your soil must be

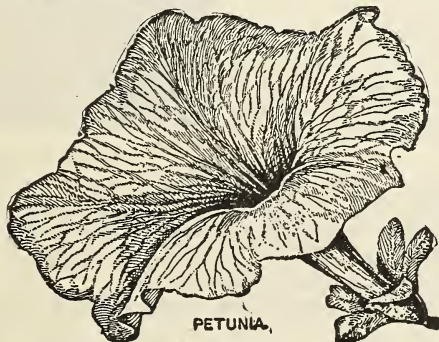


Nasturtium



Pansy

made rich and put in fine condition. It is best to plant in fall, however, can be planted from October to April. Seed very small and delicate and should be started in a box and transplanted after putting on three or four leaves. Packet of seed will produce several dozen plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c, oz. \$1.40.



PETUNIA.

Petunia. Choice Double Mixed. No. 17. Produces rich and varied colors of charming delicate showy flowers. Fine for planting in groups and easily grown. Plant in early spring and you will have flowers throughout the summer. Plant from April to September. Seed very small. Packet will plant nice little group. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.00.

Phlox. Fine Mixture. No. 18. If you have a barren, unsightly spot about your place, Phlox will help you to

brighten up things with their soft-petaled, numberless brilliant colors. Seed extremely small. A few packets of seed will cover considerable space. Plant from April to September. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$10.00.

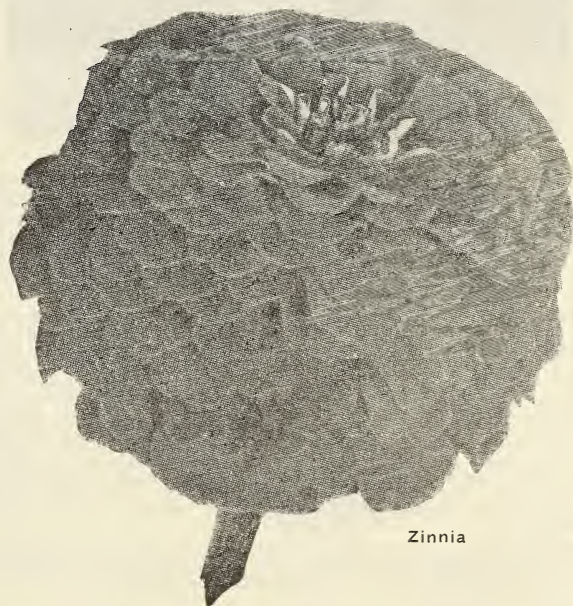
Salvia or Scarlet Sage. No. 20. If you want something extremely showy and most beautiful as well, plant Scarlet Sage. Makes magnificent borders and beds, fine for planting around edge of porch. Flowers are spike shape, intensely scarlet and extremely attractive. Plant from early spring to June, if planted early will bloom profusely throughout the summer and early fall. Seed small. Packet should give several dozen fine plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50, oz. \$2.50.

Snap Dragon—(Antirrhinum). No flower garden is complete without this wonderful showy flower. The Snap Dragon is beautiful for outdoor, and especially desirable for cut flowers, also for beds or border. Plant from September to January in good rich soil, in moist place or where water can be had in plentiful supply. Sow seed thinly in shallow drill and cover half inch deep, and when three or four inches high thin out or transplant one foot apart. Finely mixed of various colors, or straight varieties of pink, scarlet, white, yellow and maroon. If order does not specify color desired we will send mixed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$9.00.

Sweet Peas. Early or winter flowering mixed Spencers. No. 22. Composed of a great number of the very best varieties, producing unlimited number of brilliant shades and colors. It is all a mistake about not being able to grow sweet peas in Florida, as the writer has observed as gorgeous Sweet Peas growing in Florida, as can be found anywhere. The Early or winter flowering seems to be suited to Florida.

Sweet Peas need plenty of fertilizer, spade up ground where peas are to be grown at least twelve inches deep, and if possible use very heavy application of well rotted, chicken, stable or cow manure, thoroughly mixing with soil. If manure is not obtainable use good application of Vegetable fertilizer well worked into the soil and let stand four or five days before planting. Run rows north and south, make trench six inches deep and drop seed two or three inches apart and cover two inches deep. As plants begin to grow, fill the trench up, gradually drawing the soil to them. Trellis or poultry wire fence should be provided for peas to climb on. Plant from September to December. One oz. seed will plant ten foot row. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, 1 oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

Verbena. Choice Mixed. No. 23. Well known and greatly admired, hardy and easy culture, low spreading. The many colors mingled together are very attractive. Fine for bedding, bordering or covering unattractive spots about the yard. Plant from March to August. Seed small. Packet gives great number of plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$9.00.



Zinnia

Zinnia. Choice Mixed Dahlia Flowering. No. 24. This is not the small old type Zinnia, but a new type just brought out during the last two or three years, which is giant in size, many of the flowers measuring four to six inches across and resembling the Dahlia so much that it is called the Dahlia Flowering Zinnia. The Zinnia is a standard and favorite with all, and among the most hardy of all flowers. Zinnia with its numberless shades and combination of colors of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra cotta, raspberry, lilac and others make it a thing of beauty, commanding much admiration. The Zinnia will give great returns for small effort. Fine for bedding and bordering. Packet should produce three or four dozen nice plants. Plant from early spring to September. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

ROSE BUSHES

Prepaid

Place orders now and avoid delay and disappointment when ready to plant.

Ready for delivery earlier part of December and not later than March. December, January, February and March best months to set rose bushes. Orders should be placed now so that delivery can be made early and filled with choice stock.

Our rose bushes are all Florida grown, and thoroughly acclimated to Florida conditions, and will give far greater results than roses shipped in from other states.



Radiance

Shipped direct from nursery.—All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery to customer. It will require from week to ten days, from time order leaves customer to receive rose bushes as all orders are filled in rotation and it requires a little time to properly prepare order and make shipment, therefore, be just a little patient as order will be sent just as quickly as possible.

Setting Rose Bushes.—Dig hole sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. First put in couple shovels of well rotted cow, stable or chicken manure if possible and thoroughly mixed with soil, and then pour in bucket of water, set plant and press the soil with hands tightly around roots and fill in dirt packing around plant. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew, you can tell about this by observing the soil mark on plant. Two year old bushes will bloom in two months after setting out, however, all the first buds should be pulled off to aid greater growth of plant. Roses need lots of water and should be fertilized every six weeks with commercial fertilizer and occasional application of manure and frequent cultivation.

We have limited our rose collection to a few choice varieties that do best here in Florida. Our rose bushes are budded on Texas Canina stock which is superior to Cherokee.

....**RED RADIANCE.** (H.T.) Stands among red roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower.

PINK RADIANCE. (H.T.) Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine; a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer rose grown than this. The Red and Pink Radiance roses are the most popular roses in the U. S. today. They do well on their own roots, but these grafted Radiance roses are absolutely wonderful.

SHELL PINK RADIANCE (Mrs. Chas. Bell). (H.T.) Of the Radiance family, and has no particular characteristics which make it distinct, except that it is a light shell pink, and a wonderful rose, always in bloom which is a heritage of all Radiance types.

MAMAN COCHET (White.) (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the Pink Cochet, and of such a pearly-white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

MAMAN COCHET (Pink.) (T.) Rosy-pink, shadings of silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size, and opening into full, double, fragrant bloom. Medium spreading grower.

MINNIE FRANCES. (T.) Rich chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds long and pointed.

MAD. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Spreading habit.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong spreading habit.

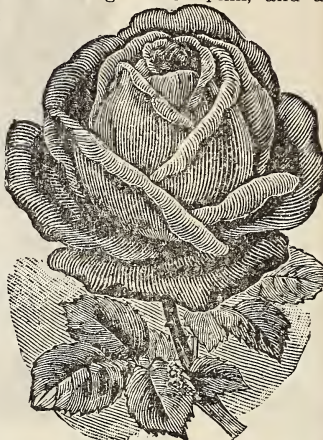
PAUL NEYRON. (H.P.) Largest rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep, rose-pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. (T.) Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex.

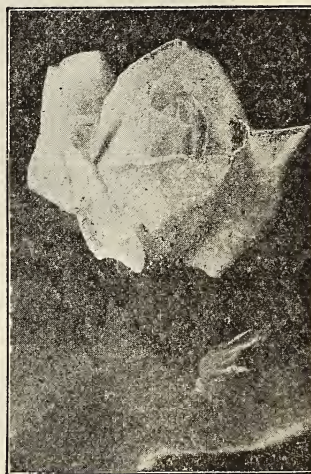
ANTOINE RIVOIRE. "Mrs. Taft." (H. T.) Creamy-white; delicately tinted with pink; extra large petals making a bloom of decidedly distinct and beautiful form; full and double. Medium upright growth and exceedingly well adapted for garden culture. One of our best.

CL. K. A. VICTORIA. (H. T.) Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. (T.) Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full, well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall, spreading habit.



Maman Cochet



Minnie Frances

MARECHAL NEIL (Yellow) (CLN.) The grand old Southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at the door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

All strong field grown budded stock.

Following prices apply to all except Radiance and Marechal Neil.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
Size 1 year strong	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.50
Size 2 year large .....	.35	2.25	4.20	7.80
Price of Pink, Red and Shell-Pink Radiance, also Marechal Neil.				
	Each	3	6	Doz.
Size 1 year	\$.35	\$2.25	\$4.20	\$7.80
Size 2 year	1.00	2.70	5.00	9.50

FRUITS AND NUTS

Delivered

Ready for delivery December 1st. Early placed orders means early deliveries and choice stock.

Culture.—The same culture in a general way given for rose bushes will apply to planting of fruit and nut trees.

FIGS

CELESTIAL.—We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or little sugar fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in mid-season.

	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.30	\$2.75
1 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00

GRAPES

IVES.—Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, large berry, black, pulpy and very sweet. Good for shade arbors.



Carmen Grapes

CARMEN.—Vigorous, free from disease, prolific, large cluster. Berry medium size, black, firm, fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and general South.

NIAGARA.—White, large, showy and splendid quality.

JAMES.—Southern Muscadine grape. Large, black, delicate flavor, large cluster, early bearer; a very robust vine of the black Scuppernong type, very productive and fine quality.

SCUPPERNONG.—Large bronze-colored grape, sweet and pulpy. A very popular variety.

THOMAS.—Small cluster, medium size and fine quality.

TAMPA.—A chance seedling that has been very successfully grown about Tampa, Florida for some years. The introducer, Mr. O. Rossolech says of it—"Bunches large, weighing up to 1½ pounds. Berries are medium, bluish-black and ripen in June and July. Fine flavor and very prolific. Never had a short crop. I have a vine planted 6 years ago that had 50 to 60 pounds this year. Another four year old yielded about a wash tub full." These are no exception, they all bear well and are healthy. There is no name for this new grape so we are calling it "Tampa" at present. If a different name is ever agreed upon, will be glad to adopt it.

Price for all varieties except Tampa

	Each	Doz.
1 yr.	\$.40	\$4.00
2 yr. ....	.55	5.50
Tampa	\$1.00	each

PEACHES

JEWEL.—An early splendid variety for planting throughout central and south Florida. Medium size, somewhat oblong, small fruit, light yellow in color.

ANGEL.—Free stone, white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1st.

HALL'S YELLOW.—Large, yellow, free stone. July 1st.

Price Peaches on Plum Root

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.65	\$6.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	8.00

PEARS

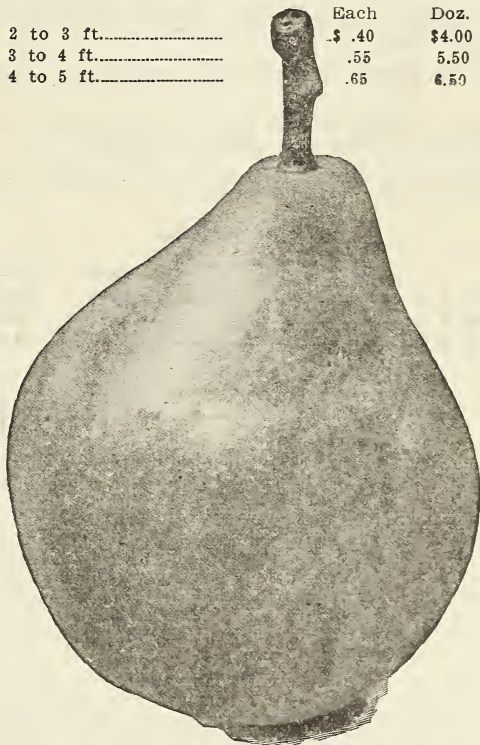
The pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LeCONTE.—Very strong, quick grower, early bearer, large fruit. Not altogether blight proof.

PINEAPPLE (Sand).—Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning pear. When cooked, holds its white color, not turning brown like most varieties of pears. As an eating pear it is fine when fruit is picked when nearly fully grown and ripened in a cool, dark place; it is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, good shipper. Never known to blight, considered blight proof.

Price of All Varieties

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	6.50



Sand or Pineapple Pear

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in just a year or two.

EXCELSIOR.—Strong grower, fruit medium to large size, color reddish purple. Ripe in May.

FLORIDA.—Of the Japanese strain, very large, heavy producer, strong grower, color reddish-yellow. Bears in June.

KELSEY.—A favorite in Florida, the largest of all plums, heart-shaped, greenish-yellow, spotted with reddish-purple, rich and juicy.

FRUITS AND NUTS—(Continued)



Excelsior Plum

MCCARTNEY.—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower; productive.

RED JUNE.—Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

STUMP or HOWE.—Medium large, dark rich red. Ripe in May.

TERRELL.—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June 1st.

BURBANK.—Very large, clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

Price All Varieties

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.50
4 to 5 ft.	.65	6.50

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest of soil.

TANE NASHI.—Very productive, early bearer, large, conical shaped of splendid quality.

TRIUMPH.—Very handsome and showy, yellowish-red, smooth skin and fine quality.

Price for Either

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	6.50



Curtis Pecan



PAPER SHELL PECANS

The Pecan Is An Excellent Shade Tree

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

CURTIS.—Tree vigorous. Open growth. Bears at early age. Thin shell; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests.

PRESIDENT.—The nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; large size; texture fine.

SCHLEY.—One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, flavor.

STUART.—A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

Price all varieties, 2 to 3 feet \$1.35 each, \$3.75 for 3, \$6.50 for 1/2 doz. \$12.00 doz.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 delivered parcel post

Lots of 500 and 1000 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.

Not order filled for less than 100 plants

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of nursery stock strawberry plants to our customers direct from the nurseries in Maryland. If you want to grow strawberries, the proper thing to do is to put out stock plants in January, February and March, and from the runners produced by the stock plants you can set from June to middle of October, using runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July for September and October plantings.

Please remember that strawberry plants are hard to get started off and when received be sure that you do not take out of package and allow roots to become dry. This also applies to transplanting your own grown plants. Never let the roots become dry; keep wet moss around roots.

Make rows 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide and where planted in single rows the bed can be 18 inches wide, or if set in double rows, make bed 24 inches wide and sixteen inches between the rows on the bed. It is much better to make all of the earlier plantings in single rows, due to the fact that it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean and ground free of vegetation during the summer and rainy season; hence, this cultivation is accomplished much easier where set in single rows, but during the later plantings, it does not require so much effort to keep the vegetation down and many use double rows.

In setting your plants don't double up the roots, make a hole deep enough to get the roots set straight, put plant in up to bud, but be sure you do not get bud covered even slightly, as your plant surely will not live. When setting press the soil firmly around the roots and plant, and if soil is any ways

dry, better put little water on each plant for several days, preferably late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized before being set, or after, as soon as plants begin to grow. It is worked both ways, but we prefer to get six hundred to a thousand pounds per acre under the plant at the time of setting. Well rotted manure is a fine thing for your first application and should be put down before setting. Your first two applications of commercial should be two or three weeks apart, of high grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of Strawberry Fruiter or Fruit and Vine, as soon as the plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of Fruiter or Fruit and Vine about five or six weeks after the third application.

We plant Missionary variety exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, and having found it the most satisfactory of all types, we handle this variety only.

In placing your order please remember that these plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it might be a week before the plants could be dug; therefore, you can figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but of course we will always take pleasure in seeing that delivery is made as promptly as human ingenuity can make it possible.

Missionary Strawberry Plants.—100 plants \$1.00 delivered parcel post, 250 plants \$2.25 delivered, 500 plants \$2.50 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.; 1000 plants \$4.00 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.

CROP ENEMIES

In growing a truck crop it is as important to include in your plans the control of disease, as it is to include fertilizer or any other important element in producing a paying crop. This is a real living fact and we have got to recognize it whether we want to or not.

Don't get frightened: paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida as we are geographically situated for the production of not only early but money making crops. Where else in America can you produce vegetables as early in the spring, or as late in the fall, and even throughout the winter?

CLASSIFICATION OF PESTS

Our insect pests may, from the standpoint of their control, be divided into two general classes: (1) Chewing Insects best controlled by placing a stomach poison on or about the plant parts likely to be eaten by the insect and, (2) Sucking insects best controlled by placing a contact insecticide upon the insect itself.

Chewing insects have highly specialized jaws, as regular equipment, used in eating holes in plants or cutting down young sets. Typical examples of this class are: worms, grasshoppers and beetles.

Sucking insects have a tube-like mouth part designed for piercing the plant and extracting juices from within the tissues. Typical examples of this class are: aphids, mites, spiders, scales and white flies.

WHEN SHOULD TREATMENT BEGIN.—Begin with the seedbed. Be sure that the seedbed soil is free from diseases and bugs before the seeds are sown. Plants that become infected while in the seedbed never produce maximum crops, and many of them die before harvest time. A diseased plant among healthy ones is as great a menace to a crop as a man with small pox is to his fellow workers. Many of our most common plant pests and diseases spread too rapidly to be successfully checked after they once get a good start. The cheapest and safest plan is to start treatments when the seedbed is being prepared and make regular applications of sprays or dusts thereafter until the crop is harvested.

Many times one row of good stuff will pay for a half dozen treatments. Another thing, this important work should not be done in haphazard way. If it is worth doing at all, do it right. Get on the job or put someone on it who will see that it is done right, as this is just as important and perhaps more so than cultivation or fertilization. This regular and systematic spraying applies more particularly to such crops as, cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, eggplant, tomatoes and squash, etc., because these crops are subject to legions of insects, rust and blight. The time has come when insect control can no longer be treated lightly if our truckers are in the game to make money. The market is inadequately supplied with first quality stuff but is gorged with produce damaged by worms or diseases.

CHEWING INSECTS

Controlled by stomach poison only, use arsenicals.

In this case we will mention some of the most important which include cabbage worms, bud worms, cut worms, grasshoppers, mole cricket, ants, bean leaf roller.

Cut Worms.—The cut worm is very fond of succulent plants such as: cabbage, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, in fact dozens of various young plants. The cut worm does his work at night by gnawing off the plant at the ground, rendering the plant absolutely useless. Many times it is quite difficult to get anything like a stand unless diligent effort is made to control this pest. Use of poisoned mash which is prepared in the following manner: take 25 lbs. good fresh bran, 1 lb. Paris Green, 2½ gallons water and 2 quarts cheap molasses. Mix the bran and Paris Green thoroughly while dry, then add the molasses and next add the water slowly, at the same time mixing and stirring thoroughly until decidedly damp, but not sloppy, finally of such a consistency that it falls in fine flakes when sown broadcast over the field. With large acreages it is more economical to put the bait out around each plant, but possibly it is a little more effective if broadcast. This mash should be put out after sunset or after nightfall if the moon is shining, so that the bait will be fresh and attractive. If the following day is cloudy the bait will be all right for the second night; otherwise it must be renewed. If the infestation is large it will take several applications to get them, but don't let up, for this treatment is less expensive than a poor stand.

Worms.—There are half a dozen or more different kinds that attack various vegetable plants but all of them are easily controlled by arsenate of lead, Paris Green or pyrox. Use from one to two pounds arsenate of lead powder or two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste to fifty gallons of water, or ¼ lb. of Paris Green to fifty gallons of water. Use enough water to make into a thin paste before adding to the barrel. Pyrox which comes in paste form is fine for this purpose and it is simply a matter of adding 5 to 8 lbs. of it to each fifty gallons of water. Either arsenate of lead powder or paste, Paris Green or Pyrox or Bordeaux Mixture can be used in combination with other sprays. For example if you wanted to spray for worms, blight, rust, or any other fungus diseases, use Bordeaux Mixture, arsenate of lead and Black Leaf 40. Just combine the three treatments in one, using all three in one fifty gallon barrel of spray. This will enable you to take care of three distinct pests at once with one operation which otherwise would require three separate operations. The combination will give just as good results and the different ingredients will not conflict in any way. If

your plants are wormy and you wish to use a dust—which is just as effective as a spray—mix two pounds arsenate of lead powder with four pounds hydrated lime and apply while the plants are wet with dew, or just after a rain. Use a good duster.

Budworms.—This pest is a wrecker of corn, especially of sweet corn. The first generation usually starts its work when the corn is about knee high. At this stage the budworm is easily controlled by spraying or dusting with arsenicals. If liquid spray is desired use one to two pounds arsenate of lead powder or two to three pounds of paste, or 1 lb. of paris green to fifty gallons of water. If dusting is desired use 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder to four pounds of hydrated lime, or ¼ lb. paris green to 5 lbs. hydrated lime. This can be dusted on with can with bottom punched full of holes, porous cloth bag or a good duster.

Grasshoppers.—The grasshopper is usually worse on fall crops, than at any other time of the year. There are several different species of grasshoppers. The best way to control this pest is with poisoned bait, the same treatment used for cut worms.

Mole Crickets.—These crickets are especially destructive in seedbeds. They burrow deep into the ground where they live throughout the day and come out at night to feed. A little sulphur sprinkled over the seedbed, or better worked in before planting acts as a deterrent, or they may be poisoned by the same treatment used for cutworms.

Bean Leaf Roller.—This leaf roller sometimes gives considerable trouble to the fall bean crop. This caterpillar cuts slits in the leaves, then rolls up in the edges of the leaves, making himself a shelter there. The roller grows to an inch or more in length, its color is light greenish yellow, with a brownish yellow head which is attached to a narrow neck. This leaf roller is easily controlled by the same treatment recommended for worms.

Ants.—The greatest annoyance to the trucker is the fact that the ants will play havoc with the seedbeds by carrying off the seeds before they sprout, especially lettuce and romaine, and they also frequently make their nest in the seed bed. The best way to control them is to kill them while they are in their nest by the use of carbon bisulphide. With a cane or stick punch a hole one foot deep in the nest, fill up hole with a solution of bisulphide and as soon as the liquid has soaked away fill the hole with dirt tramping it solid. The fumes given off will permeate the nest and kill the ants. This treatment should be done early in the morning while most of the ants are at home. If the nest is large make several holes. Use the carbon bisulphide full strength. Diligent treatment will end the ants in fields or groves.

SUCKING INSECTS AND THEIR CONTROL

CONTROLLED BY CONTACT SPRAYS AND DUSTS.—Typical examples are plant lice or aphids, red spider, thrips and leaf hoppers. These, through their tube-like beak, extract the vital juices from the plant until the leaf is drained and becomes curled, dry and lifeless. They cannot be killed by stomach poisons but must be treated by the method known as direct contact asphyxiation. The best results have been had through tobacco products such as nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) spray, and nicotine sulphate dust which gives the user his choice of either dry dust or wet spray; both are equally effective. We do not recommend the old fashioned tobacco dust, as this has not sufficient strength to destroy these insects as should be. To get a satisfactory control from tobacco dusts requires almost daily applications and this makes the cost prohibitive. Nicotine products kill in two ways; (1) by direct contact or getting it on the insect, and (2) by the gas given off from the nicotine.

Please remember that these robbers are hidden away on the underside of the foliage where they are not easily found until they become very numerous. You must have sprayer or duster equipment that will drive the treatment direct to the spot where the lice are hiding. With proper extension rods, elbows, etc., the insecticide can be driven to the spot where needed without being such a burdensome back-breaking job.

In using these tobacco products do not spray or dust while the wind is blowing or while your plants are wet with either dew or rain, as it cannot possibly be nearly so effective as when the plants are dry and the air is still. Moisture tends to counteract the effects to a considerable degree; especially the liberation of gas which in some cases is more deadly than direct contact. High winds blow these gases away too rapidly for best results. Where there is rank growth of vines and plants it is sometimes difficult to reach every spot. Under such conditions gas does its work and does it properly. This is especially true of nicotine dust since it liberates a greater quantity of gas than the liquids. Provided the air is still the best effects are obtained in the driest, hottest part of the day. High temperatures have a tendency to release the gas in great profusion and far better results are obtained than when the weather is cold.

Heading the list of sucking insects we would mention the aphid or plant lice as probably the most destructive and the greatest enemy to our Florida truck crops. There are several different species of lice, but the character of damage, life history and the means of control are practically the same for all. The several types vary in color from bright green to dark green, to nearly black, grayish brown and red. They collect in colonies on the underside of leaves or on the expanding bud parts and feed on these tender parts. Full grown aphids can be distinguished with the unaided eye; they are

CROP ENEMIES—(Continued)

fat and chubby, about the size of a plump clover seed, but frequently a microscope is necessary to see the young ones. Plant lice multiply with great rapidity. Spray, or dust your seed beds frequently, for many troubles have their inception in the seed bed.

The aphid infests various crops such as cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, egg plant, okra, onions, pepper, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, watermelons, roses, citrus, especially tangerines and many others. The aphid excretes what is known as "honey-dew" which is thought by some to be a disease peculiar to these plants while the presence of the insect goes unnoticed. If the infestation is abundant, the leaves will become covered with a thin sticky coating of this honey dew, and if effective treatment is not administered the crop will be lost. Many times a grower thinks he has blight or some fungus disease, when in reality it is some type of Aphid. The green aphid is perhaps the most deceiving and destructive.

For any Aphid or lice as above described spray or dust. Use Black Leaf 40 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to fifty gallons of water, or if there is any sign of rust and worms you can make a combination for all three, namely, lice, worms, and fungus by adding Black Leaf 40 and arsenate of lead or paris green to either Quick Bordeaux Mixture or home mixed Bordeaux as described on page 47. This gives a three in one combination, taking care of three very different troubles all in one operation. Personally we like the combination—as a certainty it can do no harm and the additional expense of making the combination is practically nil. If dusting is desirable, use any good nicotine dust at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per acre, depending upon the size of the plants, if plant lice is the only trouble. There is also a three-in-one dust that contains nicotine, arsenate and copper-lime that is equally as effective as the three-in-one spray. See page 48.

Thrips.—This is a very destructive and undesirable insect whose damage does not show up like other pests but whose work is deadly. He is a most expensive star boarder. There seems to be two species, the orange yellow Florida thrips, and the black garden thrips. Two or three weeks seems to be the time required to produce a generation and the adult form lives but a short time. They feed on the tender parts of the blossom. If there is any quantity of them to each blossom great harm will be done yet the damage does not show up in the form one might expect. Later the grower finds that with thrifty plants he gets a lighter crop and he wonders why such a poor yield. Invariably this takes place with first hands or settings as the thrips unless controlled, causes the greater part of the first and best paying fruit to drop just after blooming time. The same remedy, nicotine, used for lice seems to be the only effective treatment for thrips; however, you need a good duster or sprayer with plenty of pressure to force the insecticide well down in the flower parts as the thrips are well sheltered in the blossom. With the least disturbance thrips come out of the blossoms and try to get away but can't. Owing to this habit the grower is enabled to reach practically all of them whenever thorough work is done.

Leaf Hopper.—This leaf hopper's favorite pastime is destroying fall bean crops by sapping the life out of the leaves. Other crops are attacked to a less extent. If the attack is made in sufficient numbers the plant will be stunted in growth, turn yellow, and finally die. Moderate infestations result in poor yields. There is one species that is yellowish and another light green in color. The remedy recommended for lice is the only method that will control this hopper.

Red Spider.—This so-called red spider becomes a serious menace in dry weather. It is doubtless a specie of the red bug family. Its color varies from reddish to yellowish to an orange tinge. Spider eggs hatch in from three to five days and it takes ten days to develop into adults. When the adults are four days old they begin to lay eggs. This insect is extremely destructive doing the greatest damage to the leaves of strawberries and beans. Cucumbers, egg plant, tomato, melons, squash, and various flowers are less seriously damaged. The Red Spider does not seem to thrive where there is plenty of moisture such as from rain or overhead irrigation. The Red Spider is very sensitive to sulphur; in fact it is about the only thing that will control it absolutely. Use lime sulphur solution 32 to 34 degrees Baume at the rate of three quarts lime sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water. Or you can make a solution by using one pound of clear dusting sulphur to fifteen gallons of water, or if dusting is preferred, which is just as effective, you can use Niagara Sulfodust which contains one pound of hydrated lime to ten pounds of superfine sulphur, or you can make your own dust by using one pound hydrated lime to ten pounds clear dusting sulphur. If dust is used it should be applied just after a rain or while the dew is on the plants so that it will stick. If the liquid is used it does not matter when it is applied.

Citrus Rust Mites.—These are extremely small mites that cannot be seen with the unaided eye. Under a hand glass they appear as pale yellowish wedge shape bodies. They attack all species of citrus causing the fruit to be undersized, rusty or black and unattractive. Shark Skin is also caused by these mites. They do most of their damage in April and May to young fruit but considerable damage may be done in late summer or winter. An application of Sulfodust or lime sulphur solution made just before the insects become abundant is the most effective control.

Citrus White Flies.—There are several species of these flies but the control that applies to one is effective against all. The adult stage is a small white fly which at certain times of the year may be found in limitless numbers in citrus

groves and about China Berry trees. The sooty mold that develops on citrus fruits and leaves in the summer is an aftermath of White Fly. Spray citrus trees in the fall to kill White Fly and to remove sooty mold. Use Emulso 1-50 on orange and grapefruit and 1-65 on tangerines. Sometimes an application is needed in the spring especially in those groves that were not sprayed with Emulso in the fall or winter. For spring spraying use Emulso 1-65 on oranges and grapefruit and 1-75 on tangerines.

PLANT DISEASES

Most of the plant diseases that the trucker has to control by sprays are simple problems after their nature is once understood. Most of our diseases are caused by microscopic plants called fungi. These fungi produce seeds or spores for the purpose of reproducing the fungus. The spores are spread in rain spatter or dew drip from the diseased spots to healthy parts of the truck plant. These spores germinate in dew or rain, send their roots down into the crop plant and in a few days a diseased spot appears where the spore germinated. In a very short time spores are produced in these new diseased spots and then a crop of spores are ready to infect new leaves or parts of the crop plant that has not yet been infected. A diseased spot may act as a source of infection for months. In certain types of diseases a single spot may spread gradually and eventually consume the entire plant. With other diseases the infected area may remain small in size but liberate millions of spores that are capable of spreading the disease to other plants.

Seed Bed.—Here is where your control should begin. Many of our common diseases are spread from the seed bed to the field as the young and tender plants do not possess much resistance to diseases. In preparing your seed beds it is a good thing to work a little sulphur into the soil. The cost is negligible and does no harm, on the other hand it stimulates plant growth, tends to sterilize the soil somewhat and is also a deterrent to many harmful insects. On account of the crowded conditions these diseases are easily contracted and still more easily transferred from one plant to another. Once a plant becomes infected it cannot be cured but in some cases can be arrested. Therefore don't wait until you find diseases are there, let them find that you got there first, with the proper control measures. Keep the seed beds healthy by spraying or dusting regularly.

Damping Off.—This is the most important seed bed disease and it can be controlled easily. Damping Off is a fungus disease that is markedly affected by weather conditions and drainage. Damp rainy or cloudy weather is favorable for the development of this fungus which spreads from plant to plant in dew drip and rain spatter. With dry weather and sunshine this disease cannot thrive. When plants are affected by this disease they look as if scalded all over and appear as though some insects had gnawed them off to the ground. Frequent stirring of the soil and wherever the plants are too thick they should be thinned out. Plenty of air and sunshine is a good treatment. Spray or dust every three or four days. Frequent applications of a good fungicide dust will prevent this disease and will also repel some of the insect pests. This is the cheapest method of control. Use Niagara D-6 or special mixture No. 167,—the latter whenever chewing insects are feared, or Pyrox, or home made Bordeaux.

Rusts.—These are the most damaging fungus diseases found in the field. They have their beginning from a minute spore or seed that can be spread from plant to plant by the wind, tools, stock, or people or by other means. Sometimes the disease is evenly distributed throughout a planting but usually it is found in certain sections of the field. It spreads rapidly over the entire field in rainy weather. When the fungus spore falls upon the leaf it germinates and the germ tube penetrates the tissues and takes root. In a few days a disease spot appears and the rust fungus begins to mature spores of the same kind. While the spores are being produced, the fungus continues to spread in the leaf tissues, hence the diseased area becomes larger hourly, and finally the entire leaf or fruit tissue is destroyed. Once this disease is started it is very difficult to control it satisfactorily. Spray or dust whether you think you need it or not. Don't wait until your crop is already infected, make systematic treatments just as much a part of your crop operations as any other part of it. Use either Bordeaux Mixture spray or copper lime dust—Niagara D-6. Cucumber and all vine crops and tomatoes are probably the heaviest sufferers.

The nail head rust is a serious type and very destructive. This nail head rust affects tomatoes and peppers, forming on the fruit a brown sunken spot or scab about the size of a six penny nail head. About your only chance with this is prevention. By no means wait until you see signs of the disease because much of the damage will have been done although it may not be visible.

Blight.—There are several kinds of blight. Bacterial blight, or wilt, fungus blight and sclerotium blight. These are probably the most prominent kind. Blight is a hard character and very hard to do anything with, because it comes from specific fungi in the soil. Soil fungi are hard to control. It is just as apt to attack the most vigorous plant as the weaker or those with less vitality, and since it is in the soil makes it impossible before hand to tell whether there is any other disease in the soil or not. The first symptoms noticed is that the lower leaves turn pale and finally become very yellow, and usually dry up from the tip as though suffering from drought. These fungi get in the sap ducts of the plant

PLANT DISEASES—(Continued)

and clog them so that the plant dies from drought effects. Dry weather seems to be a very favorable condition, naturally inasmuch as this fungus attacks the plant from the soil, either at the base of the stem or at some of the larger roots, it is useless to spray the tops of the plants. About the only way a fungicide would be of any help and that is of very questionable value would be to spray or sprinkle on the soil about the stem, using ammoniacal solution of copper-carbonate. Use one quart of stock mixture to five gallons of water applying treatment once a week, if the fungus has made entrance into the tissues of the plants this treatment will be of no avail. Bordeaux Mixture may also be used. Long rotation of crops is the only satisfactory prevention. In some sections of California it is claimed that this blight is controlled by the use of three hundred pounds of sulphur per acre for the first year and one hundred per year thereafter. Plants that are the greatest sufferers are tomato, egg plant, pepper and potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

Bordeaux Mixture.—This fungicide is to the trucker what iodine is to the doctor. It is used for many plant ills either with an insecticide or alone. Many prefer to purchase factory prepared Bordeaux Mixture, as it is sometimes inconvenient to make up this spray due to the lack of proper equipment for making a uniform mixture. Surely the measurements should not be guessed at, but with fairly accurate scales and measures good Bordeaux can be made at home. Usually the 4-4-50 formula is the standard mixture. The first figure mentioned always means the amount of bluestone (copper sulphate) in pounds, the second figure refers to the amount of lime in pounds, and the last figure represents the amount of water in gallons. Bordeaux Mixture can be combined with almost any kind of spray material, such as arsenate of lead, paris green and Black Leaf 40, but never with any of the sulphur sprays. Combinations of these can be made with safety. For example, if you have three plant troubles, say rust a disease, lice a sucking insect, worms a chewing insect, proceed in the mixing as follows: after you have fifty gallons of Bordeaux Mixture made up, you could add arsenate of lead or paris green and in case you have lice you could add Black Leaf 40 to the mixture. In making this combination use same proportions as if you were making them up alone, they will not conflict with each other. The 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture is standard, but if wanted a little stronger 5-5-50 formula may be used.

How To Make: in making home Bordeaux it is best to have two barrels of fifty gallons capacity each; fill each barrel half full of water. If you want to make a 4-4-50, dissolve eight pounds of bluestone in one barrel and eight pounds of hydrated or rock lime in the other, and after thorough stirring add enough water to fill each of the barrels. Now you have sufficient stock for two barrels of spray, and you of course use equal amounts out of each stock. For example if you have a five gallon sprayer you would use two and one half gallons of the milk of lime and two and one half gallons of your bluestone stock. If you wanted a 5-5-50 of course you would use ten pounds of each of bluestone and

lime. Don't try to use less than two barrels in making this Bordeaux. If these stock solutions are not mixed they can be kept indefinitely, but when the two solutions are once mixed, forming a complete Bordeaux Mixture, it must be used the same day it is made, as it loses its strength when left over night. When you are combining these stocks be sure to stir thoroughly each time before mixing, and if you haven't a good strainer on your sprayer use a very fine sieve or cheese cloth. Be sure to strain or the larger particles will clog your nozzle.

THE CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASES AFFECTING CITRUS TREES

The following spray and dust schedule is of course general, but if followed and the work is thoroughly done, the grower can be assured of a clean crop of fruit and healthy trees insofar as insects and diseases are concerned.

The first spraying of the year on grapefruit is for scab. This application should be 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture with EMULSO added, one to fifty or sixty-five and should be put on just before any new growth appears. This prevents scab and kills scale and white flies.

The next application is also to prevent scab on grapefruit especially on the fruit, it also checks very early melonose infection. Use a 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture, adding EMULSO, one to one hundred. This spraying should be done just after the petals have fallen. During the month of April watch for Rust Mites, especially on grapefruit and mature Valencia oranges and if found, dust with SULFODUST.

If melonose was present the past season on either oranges or grapefruit, spray during the last two weeks in April or before the 10th of May. Use 3-3-50 Bordeaux mixture adding EMULSO one to sixty-five. This application prevents melonose, stem end rot, ammoniation and also kills white fly and scale insects. All trees on which Bordeaux mixture was used during the spring should by all means be sprayed some time in late June or the first ten days of July with EMULSO, 1 to 60 adding 1½ gals. Lime Sulphur Solution to 100 gallons if rust mites are present. If Bordeaux-oil was not used during the spring for scab or melonose an application of EMULSO and solution sulphur is usually advisable in May unless white flies and scale were thoroughly removed in the fall.

After the May application of EMULSO watch for Rust Mites and if found to be abundant dust with SULFODUST. In ordinary seasons dusting should be done in June and another in July or August. The development of the Rust Mite, however, depends upon weather conditions. Between the first of October and the last of January a thorough application of EMULSO should be made at one to fifty strength. This will rid the trees of white flies, scales and smut. If fruit is still on the trees add 1½ gals. Lime Sulphur Solution to 100 gals. of water.

Be on the lookout for rust mites throughout December and January particularly on the Valencias and grapefruit, and if found dust with SULFODUST.

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

Arsenate of Lead Powder.—This combination of arsenic and lead, both deadly poisons, is one of our greatest insecticides. Great quantities are used as a dry dust. When used as a dust, as a rule there is nothing added to it. Arsenate of Lead Powder will not burn the tenderest plant as a rule. It can also be added to liquids and applied as a spray. Use from one to two pounds powder to fifty gallons water. Lb. 30c, 4 lbs. \$1.00, 2½ lbs. \$.60, 50 lbs. \$11.00, 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Paris Green.—A combination of arsenic and copper that can be applied as a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes an excellent combination insecticide and fungicide for certain crops. For leaf eating insects there is nothing more effective than Paris Green but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.

In a spray use 1 lb. Paris Green and 4 or 5 pounds of hydrated lime to fifty gallons of water; for dusting use ¼ lb. Paris Green to 5 lbs. hydrated lime. ¼ lb. 20c, ½ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 14 lbs. \$5.60, 28 lbs. \$10.50, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Quick Bordeaux Mixture.—A mixture of lime and bluestone sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventive if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10 pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.65.

Bluestone (copper sulphate).—Great quantities of bluestone are used in Florida each year in our most important fungicides for fungus diseases. Bluestone is a sure cure for citrus dieback and ammoniation. Lb. 8c, 10 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.50, 500 lb. bbl. \$31.25, ton \$120.00.

Copperas (iron sulphate).—Copperas supplies a readily soluble iron of iron. Said to possess many virtues as a tonic for plants, poultry and live stock as well. Lb. 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Bisulphide of Carbon.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils, excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

Bug Death.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates it is sure death to all bugs and to all leaf eating insects. It does not injure plants

as many other insecticides do. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Carbolineum or Protexol.—A wonderful insecticide and germicide for many uses. Great for ridding poultry yards and houses of vermin, hogs of lice, etc; keeps rats from gnawing holes in corncribs; corn treated before planted will not be molested by crows; a splendid fly remedy; paint for bee hives that insures against both moths and ants; protects shade and fruit trees against insects; cures cancerous growths, gummosis, foot rot, etc. on citrus trees; a great preservative of wooden fence posts, canvas reed bags, ropes, nets, etc.; prevents dampness of cement, concrete brick and stone. In gallon cans \$1.75.

See Brand Insect Powder.—Kills bedbugs, ants, and roaches. Small package 10c, medium size 25c, large size 50c.

Fenole Household Use.—A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional spraying of Fenole in crevices and cracks, around kitchen sink, wood boxes and everywhere else that insects may have their hiding places, will keep your premises free from these pests. Fenole can be sprayed on beds, bed clothing, delicate fabrics, linens and curtains with the absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury to the delicate fabrics whatever. The insect will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Ft. 60c, qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

Tobacco Dust.—High grade strong snuff, not the ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust, the latter is absolutely useless as an insecticide. Lb. 7c, 10 lbs. 65c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Lime Sulphur Solution.—32 to 34 degrees Baume. Can be used as separate sulphur spray or in combination with many other materials but not with Bordeaux Mixture. Used for mites and spiders of many kinds including those on citrus. It is quite effective against citrus scab. For bearing trees use one gallon to forty gallons of water. On vegetables or tender plants use from one to one and one-half gallons to

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

100 gallons of water. 1 gal. can 65c, 5 gal. \$2.45, ½ bbl. 30 gal. 30c gal., bbl. 50 gal., 22c gal.

Sulphur: clear dusting sulphur.—This is the proper kind to use for dusting for insect control. It is light and fluffy. It can be used as a dry dust or as a solution. To make a solution of it take 3 or 4 lbs. of it and add just enough water to make a paste, then pour the paste into a barrel of water. Sulphur is the most effective control for red spider, rust mites, and many other insects. Lb. 6c, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Sulphur for agricultural purposes.—We do not feel that the full value of the use of sulphur on our Florida soil has been fully realized. We understand that California is a heavy user of sulphur on her soils. Sulphur seems to be readily utilized by plants as stimulating food. The stimulative effect on the root system increasing the size and the number of nodules, also transforms latent potash and phosphates into available plant food. In addition to the fertilizer value it seems to destroy the spores of many fungi and larvae of injurious insects in the soil. It prevents potato scab, wire worms, nematodes, etc. California uses 300 pounds to the acre first year, and 100 pounds per year thereafter. Price per 100 lbs. \$3.00, ton lots \$45.00.

Whale Oil Soap.—Used largely for white fly, mites, San Jose scale, thrip, and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray which can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 lbs. Whale Oil Soap to fifty gallons of water. 1 lb. bar 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

EMULSO.—An oil spray that has no equal for killing scale insects, white fly and for the removal of sooty mold from citrus trees. Directions for use and price are given below

NIAGARA DUST MIXTURES

Not Prepaid

All Niagara dusting materials are first finely ground and then bolted through silk cloth before being mixed. This assures absolute uniformity. They are manufactured in Jacksonville, Florida, and distributed through all of our stores.

SULFODUST.—The superfine sulphur with spreader. This is the most effective and economical dust obtainable for the control of rust mites, red spiders, and certain fungus diseases. The spreader prevents packing and lumping, and insures more uniform distribution. Packed in 100-lb. double bags. 5 lbs. 35c, 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.10, 50 lbs. \$1.85, 100 lbs. \$3.00.

85-15 MIXTURE.—A mixture of 85 per cent. superfine sulphur

and 15 per cent. arsenate of lead for the control of worms, red spiders, leaf spot and mildew on beans, strawberries, roses, etc. 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.30, 25 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$5.50, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

A-1 NICOTINE DUST.—Contains 3 per cent. actual nicotine, equivalent to 7½ per cent. Blackleaf-40. This is the best material obtainable for aphids and thrips control. 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$5.75, 50 lbs. \$10.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

D-6 COPPER-LIME DUST.—The standard dust mixture for rust and blight control on celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, watermelons, etc. Contains 20 per cent. dehydrated copper sulphate. 5 lbs. 80c, 10 lbs. \$1.20, 25 lbs. \$2.75, 50 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$8.00.

D-25 COPPER LIME-DUST.—Used for same purposes as D-6 where stronger fungicide is desired. Contains 25 per cent. dehydrated copper sulphate. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.35, 25 lbs. \$3.15, 50 lbs. \$5.75, 100 lbs. \$9.50.

D-20 COPPER-LIME ARSENATE DUST.—Contains 20 per cent. dehydrated copper sulphate and 20 per cent. calcium arsenate and is used on hardy plants such as tomatoes, etc., for control of worms and rust. 5 lbs. 95c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$11.00.

D-18 COPPER-LIME ARSENATE DUST.—For same purposes as D-20 where more poison is necessary. Contains 20 per cent. dehydrated copper sulphate and 25 per cent. calcium arsenate. 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.60, 25 lbs. \$3.70, 50 lbs. \$6.90, 100 lbs. \$11.75.

SPECIAL MIXTURE NO. 167.—For use on cantaloupes, cucumbers, watermelons, etc., where copper fungicide and small amount of lead arsenate is desired. Contains 20 per cent. dehydrated copper sulphate and 10 per cent. arsenate of lead. 5 lbs. 95c, 10 lbs. \$1.55, 25 lbs. \$3.55, 50 lbs. \$6.65, 100 lbs. \$11.25.

EMULSO

THE BETTER SPRAY

EMULSO is a fine smooth white oil emulsion of heavy consistency. It mixes perfectly with any kind of water, lime sulphur solution, Bordeaux Mixture, Nicotine sulphate, or any other spray which is desirable in combination with oil emulsions. It will keep indefinitely and remain absolutely uniform under extreme conditions. Emulso contains a minimum of 65% of petroleum oils, a large part of which is of a heavy grade. No oil emulsion surpasses EMULSO in effectiveness. EMULSO and all the Peninsular Chemical Company products which we handle are backed by an expert field service which puts at the growers' command years of insecticide experience. You are invited to use this service.

Price of EMULSO: Gal. \$1.00, 5 gal. \$4.25, 10 gal. \$7.50, 25 gal. \$15.00, 50 gal. \$27.50.

Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Not Prepaid



WHY YOU MUST SPRAY

Wormy and diseased vegetables are no longer desired in the market, but bright, clear, sound products are in ever-increasing demand. Every grower of these crops must spray if he is to secure profitable returns. Increased yields, better quality, higher market prices—these are enough incentive to spray thoroughly and at the proper time. Yet it must always be remembered that diseases cause more damage than bugs, and that it costs very little more to control fungous diseases, as well as insects. Indeed, no grower can afford to spray for insects alone.

"THE ONE BEST SPRAY"

The history of Pyrox—the combined spray for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases—dates back to the very beginning of spraying. Indeed, twenty-four years ago when Pyrox first came on the market, the value of spraying was little recognized. Since then the practice has spread very rapidly and has been generally adopted the country over. All this time Pyrox has held its place as "the one best spray" for practically all vegetables. Pyrox is made primarily for those who know that the best is the cheapest, because it is the surest and most effective.

WHAT PYROX IS AND WHAT PYROX DOES

A powerful fungicide; it controls fungous diseases, even some serious ones that other fungicides do not control. A strong poison insecticide; it kills chewing insects, even those which are hard to kill, like the hard-shelled potato beetle.



Over twenty years of practical farm use have proved Pyrox the most effective remedy against both serious fungous diseases and chewing insects. It contains the essential copper in proper quantity for safe use and in most effective form for greatest fungicidal value in Pyrox the poison insecticide is chemically blended with the copper fungicide which increases the effectiveness of both.

It saves labor, it is easy to use, simply mix with cold water, and spray.

It goes farther; it is so smooth and fine that the finest nozzle can be used without clogging. The resulting mist-like spray covers more surface.

It gives more thorough protection. It should be put on with fine nozzle because when applied in the finest mist it covers more thoroughly every part of the leaf or fruit.

It gives more lasting protection; it sticks like paint and stays on for weeks. Even hard rains do not wash it off once it is thoroughly dry.

It helps to increase yields; the copper fungicide in Pyrox stimulates the leaves, makes them greener and more vigorous and helps to increase yields even when there is no disease.

1-lb. jar	\$.50	50-lb. drum	\$10.75
5-lb. drum	1.75	100-lb. keg	17.00
10-lb. drum	3.00	300-lb. barrel	48.00
25-lb. drum	6.25		

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Aphis

40% NICOTINE

Prepaid

THE STANDARD CONTACT INSECTICIDE for the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

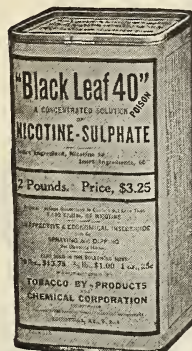
Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

SAFE on fruit, foliage and buds.
EFFECTIVE on—

WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPES, CUCUMBERS—Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).
ONIONS—Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).
TOMATOES AND POTATOES—Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid ("red and green lice").
EGGPLANTS, PEPPERS, PEAS, CABBAGES, ETC.—Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.
ORNAMENTALS—Often severely injured by aphid, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Can be mixed with other sprays, as lead arsenate, lime-sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



1-oz. bottle—makes 6 gallons spray.....	\$.35
1/2-lb. tin—makes 40 to 50 gallons.....	1.25
2-lb. tin—makes 160 to 200 gallons.....	3.50
10-lb. tin—makes 800 to 1,000 gallons.....	13.50

WRITE US FOR COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

INCREASE YOUR CROPS AND IMPROVE YOUR SOIL AT A SMALL COST PER ACRE. AN INVESTMENT PAYING WONDERFUL RETURNS

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil or livestock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend Mulford Cultures, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as Mulford Anti-toxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Prepaid

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre").....	\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas).....	\$.35
1-Acre Size.....	1.50		
1/4-Acre Size.....	.75		
Cow Peas.....		Garden Beans.....	
Soy Beans.....		Lima Beans.....	
Peanuts.....		Beggar Weed and others.....	
Velvet Beans.....			
Sweet Peas.....			
Garden Peas.....			

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

FARMOGERM THE "ALWAYS FRESH" INOCULANT

FARMOGERM is a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, selected for maximum vitality and ability to transform nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates and deposit them in the soil.

By reason of the patented stopper which admits air and excludes contaminations, FARMOGERM is guaranteed for five years—always fresh—always strong and virile.

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

FARMOGERM will give you larger crops, and improve your soil by producing nodules on the roots of legumes. No other inoculant is as strong and virile. No other inoculant will give the profusion of nodules.

When ordering be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.

FARMOGERM is so inexpensive and is so effective an insurance that you cannot afford to sow legume crops without it.

NEW LOW PRICES

Prepaid

Farmogerm for Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, and Beggarweed.

FARMOGERM	1/2 bu. size 35c	1 bu. size 50c	5 bu. size \$2.25
			Special garden size for Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas.....25c

SPRAYERS

Prepaid

The lack of first class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford to not consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.

Price List, Perfect Knapsack

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$12.50.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price \$20.00.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.



Fig. 1570

THE MYERS O. K. COG GEAR SPRAY PUMP.—With malleable iron base. Mounted complete with fifty gallon barrel. Has mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger. Ground bevel valve and seat.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass, ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel tube. The cog gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 lbs. or more if necessary.

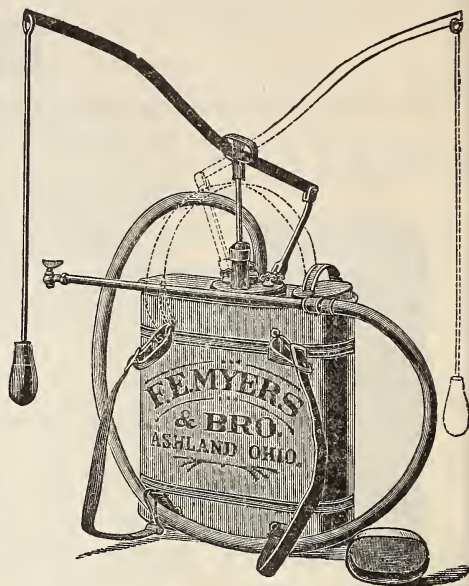
Fig. 1570, No. R299B, Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7 ply discharge hose, 8 foot iron pipe extension and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, \$40.00.

Fig. 1570, No. R299C, same with two leads of 15 feet each $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, \$48.00. Price includes barrel and skids.

MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER.—Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B, Myers Portable Sprayer, Fig. 1614, complete as shown in illustration, with Dasher Agitator, 15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5 ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$28.00.

In our list you can find a Sprayer for every use. We also carry the different repair parts. Prices include delivery on all Sprayers and parts.



Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings).....	\$ 6.50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	11.00
Tank alone (no fastenings) galvanized.....	5.00
3-foot galvanized extension rods.....	.60
Fig. 1380—45 degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread.....	.40
Large rubber gaskets .....	.15
Leather cups .....	.10
Small leather connection washers.....	.02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side.....	.90
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	.60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle .....	.80
No. 2097. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.15
Complete set shoulder straps.....	1.50
No. 466. Handle cast to use by hand.....	.50
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	.35
Lever, wrought iron .....	.60
Wood handle and rod.....	.50
Ball valves, brass .....	.35
Piston rod for plunger.....	.40
Thumb screws .....	.30



Fig. 1614

VERMOREL

The Master of all man-power Sprayers and Dusters

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermorel Sprayers and Dusters do not perform the best service you ever saw. High priced? No, price not half as high as the quality and efficiency.

VERMOREL KNAPSACK SPRAYER SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF



Postpaid

VERMOREL ECLAIR
No. 1 is a marvel of French ingenuity, a revelation to fruit growers and truckers.

The Vermorel is the most perfect hand sprayer ever invented, and in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner.

First: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only fourteen pounds.

Second: Its mechanism is simplicity and efficiency itself, thus insuring a uniform and maintained pressure; a constant agitation of the spray in an all-

the fluids, and a thorough distribution enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model; a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side.

VERMOREL SPRAYER PARTS

No. 1 either fine, medium Nozzle Caps.....	\$.20
No. 4 Adjusting Nut .....	.15
No. 9 Diaphragm Screw .....	.10
No. 10 Valve Screws .....	.10
No. 11 Shaft Bearing Screw .....	.10
No. 13 Valve-rubber or Leather .....	.10
No. 15 Bearing Rod Complete.....	1.15
No. 16 Plate for Bearing Rod .....	.50
No. 17 Diaphragm (rubber or leather).....	.50
No. 18 18 inch Extension Rod .....	.85
No. 21 Shaft Bearing Cap .....	.45
No. 26 Vermorel Nozzle	1.25
No. 27 Vermorel Double Nozzle	2.00
No. 28 Hose Fitting .....	.60
No. 29 Automatic Shut-off Rod, without Nozzle.....	3.00
No. 29B Automatic Shut-off Rod with Double Nozzle.....	5.00
No. 32B 32 Deg. Angle Extension.....	.85
No. 34 Hose 3 1/2 in.—no fixtures.....	.85
No. 38 Strainer for Tank	1.00
No. 40 Cover for Tank	1.25
No. 41 Rubber Gasket for Cover .....	.30
No. 48 Rubber Washer for Part 5 .....	.05
No. 49 Spring for Regulating Nozzle .....	.10
No. 51 Leather Nozzle Washer .....	.05
No. 53 Hooks for Vent Caps .....	.10
No. 64 Pair Leather Straps	1.25
No. 108 Double Nozzle. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time, or can be set at any angle.....	\$2.00
Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action	\$5.00
No. 116 Brass Strainer for rod handle.....	\$.50
Repair Wrench for Valve Seats	1.25

VERMOREL DUSTER PARTS

No. 1 Bellows for Single Action Duster.....	\$1.25
No. 1 Bellows for Double Action Duster.....	1.25
No. 35 Spreader for Duster .....	.20
No. 36 Hose for Duster	1.00

VERMOREL DUSTERS

Postpaid

The Vermorel Dusters, like the Vermorel Sprayer are of French design and the principal duster used in vineyards of France and by the most rigid test in America has proven to

be one of the most satisfactory man-operated dusters that has ever been invented.

Vermorel Dusters are the essence of simplicity in construction and operation. The ease in operation and efficiency in its work are great outstanding features of these wonderful French model machines.

The Vermorel Dusters will handle all manner of dust such as Sulphur, Arsenate Mixtures, Arsenate of Lead or Calcium, Arsenate of Zinc, Paris Green, all kinds of Bordeaux Mixture Powders, Lime, Tobacco Dust, Nicotine Dust and various others.

The easy stroke of the lever gives a uniform flow of dust with sufficient force to thoroughly penetrate. Vermorel Dusters are of the bellows type, have no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated noise-making construction to grind and wear out.

Equipped with screen and adjusting slide to regulate the exact flow desired.

Our Guarantee.—If you need a result producing Duster, buy the Vermorel, try it two or three days and if it is not the most efficient man-power Duster you ever saw and entirely satisfactory, box it up and return to us at our expense; write us saying it won't do the work and your money will be refunded without a word, and the adjustment is not made in France, but by Kilgore Seed Co.

Single Action Vermorel Duster.—Size 12 inches wide by 16 inches long, hose and tube length 4 1/2 feet. Weight eleven pounds, capacity about six quarts or eight to ten pounds of Dust. Price \$15.00.

Double Action Vermorel Duster.—Same capacity as the single action only built a little larger and slightly heavier and being double action gives a continuous flow of Dust. This is the best type for seed beds or where plants are close together, but where plants are some distance apart the single action would be best, as it gives an intermittent flow. Price \$20.00.



Single Action Vermorel



Double Action Vermorel

HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

SPRAYERS—(Continued)

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Prepaid

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.

This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.



PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1—Brass Tank.....	\$9.00
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank.....	6.50

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS
Postpaid

Tank only, brass	\$6.00
Tank only, galvanized	3.50
Hose with wire coil .....	.65
Galvanized extension pipe (2 feet).....	.55
Brass extension pipe (2 feet) .....	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist) .....	.70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	.40
Leaf spring for valve .....	.10
Rubber gasket for pump .....	.10
Leather cup .....	.10
Rubber for check valve .....	.05
Check valve and stem .....	.10
Leather connection washers .....	.02
Nozzle washers, rubber .....	.05
Pump complete	4.00
Brass Spreader .....	.10
Valve Support Washer .....	.05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	.35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

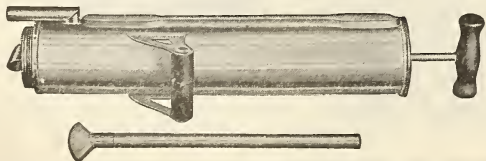
Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.

MIDGET.—This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding 1 pint and well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 40c.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock sealed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 50c.



BROWN HAND DUSTER.—For garden or small area this is one of the best and most economical hand dusters. It holds about one quart of dust. Price \$2.00.

NIAGARA BLOWER DUST GUN

Postpaid

The Niagara Blower Dust Gun is of substantial mechanical construction and very durable. It is suspended by straps from shoulders and the fan is rotated by means of crank. Weight 11 lbs., capacity for dust eight to ten pounds \$22.50.

PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

Write for Planet Jr. catalog showing dozens of labor and time saving implements. Planet Jr. goods cannot be shipped C. O. D.



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 lbs. 15-Inch Steel Wheels.

Price
\$6.00

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.

No. 4. Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. \$18.00.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs. \$4.25.

No. 11. Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. \$13.75.

MASTERS
RAPID
PLANT SETTER

Postpaid

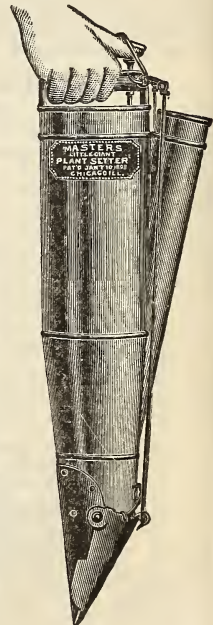
A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.



CYCLONE SEEDER

Postpaid

CYCLONE SEEDER. Automatic Feed Adjustment. Gives a positive force feed. Is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed can not clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggarweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

DO SOME HOME CANNING

Quit Wasting—Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the union—due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable—and yet, there is probably less canning done than almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning; thus having money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and once properly canned, you don't have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away; for it will keep and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And when put up at home you know that it is fresh, sweet and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

ply the table of two states during the entire winter. But usually the farmer's wife cans her tomatoes, preserves her fruits, and leaves her most wholesome and nutritious vegetables to decay in the field, under the impression that it is impossible to keep them. This is a great mistake. It is almost as easy to keep corn or string beans as it is to keep tomatoes, if you know how.

THE HOME CAN SEALER

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer, even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person on a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

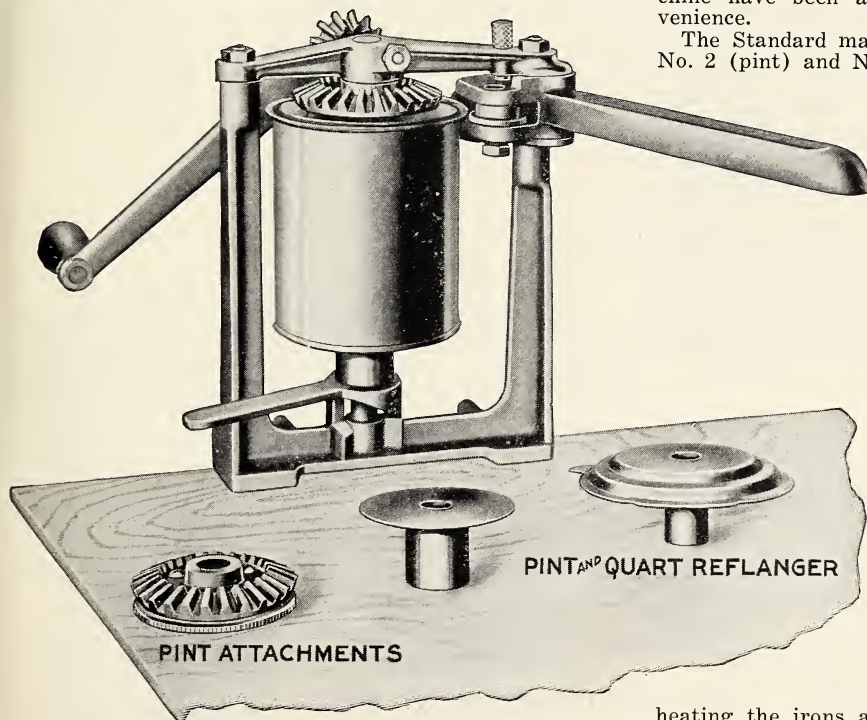
Home Sealers are economical from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of

heating the irons and other labors of the old way, she figures that it isn't worth the effort for a few cans; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

This Sealer is so simple, a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, reflare both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any parts, same can easily be replaced. With this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

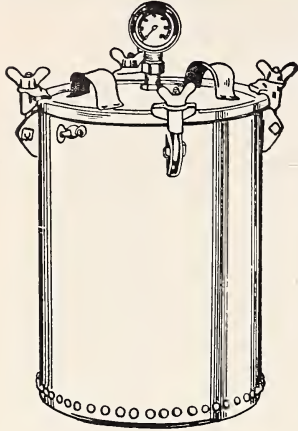
Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in state, \$21.00.



To the family with the canning habit, every meal may have spring time in it, with young tender vegetables, sweet ripe fruits, spring chickens, and fresh instead of heavy salt meats. Live better through more home canning. Canning is really long distance cooking—modern, progressive and sanitary. QUALITY home canned foods must become an important business for those taking it up from the business point of view. But the money is made or saved just the same, whether the products are used at home or sold.

Every housewife may run a miniature canning factory in her own kitchen, and on the farm this is especially economical and desirable. Enough vegetables annually go to waste from the average garden in Florida to sup-

CANNING DEPARTMENT—(Continued)



We can furnish two sizes of the Pressure Cookers, known as Junior and Hotel sizes. These cookers are constructed of No. 12 gauge steel, fitted with brass safety valve, accurate and reliable. Furnished with galvanized perforated crate for holding cans during processing, making easy handling while cans are hot. These sizes can be heated on cook stove.

JUNIOR PRESSURE COOKER.—Will hold 21 No. 2 cans, 12 No. 3 cans, 2 No. 10 cans, 15 pint jars, 10 qt. jars, or 3 one-half gal. jars. Price \$20.00.

HOTEL PRESSURE COOKER.—Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans, 30 pint jars, 20 quart jars, or 8 one-half gal. jars. Price \$36.00.

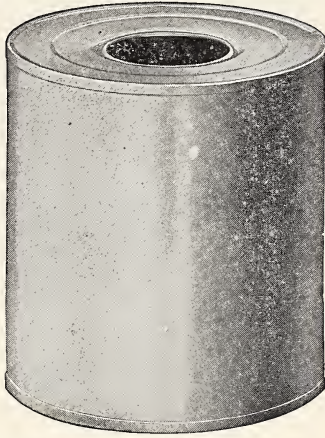
CANS

Not Prepaid

Do not order sanitary cans if you have not a can sealer.

NOTICE: It should be remembered when ordering cans that you can not use Sanitary cans without a sealer, therefore, don't get Standard and Sanitary cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our cans are packed.

In our canning list this season we have added sanitary cans. This type can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times, but it must be remembered that you cannot use sanitary cans without a sealer.



Standard Packer Can

	Case	1000
No. 2 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.25	29.75
No. 3 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.30	40.50
No. 10 Sanitary cans and caps, (50 to case).....	4.95	93.75
No. 2 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.40	31.25
No. 3 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.45	42.00
No. 10 Standard Packer cans and caps, (50 to case).....	5.00	95.75
No. 2 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.40	31.75
No. 3 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.35	41.00
No. 5 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case).....	3.70	68.75
No. 10 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case).....	4.90	93.50
No. 5 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case).....	4.30	80.75
No. 10 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case).....	5.50	105.00

CANNING LABELS

Postpaid

Our labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors. We can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2.00 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75c. each. We carry labels for Beans, Blackberries, Corn, Tomatoes and Syrup.

	25	100	1000
Price No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup.....	\$.25	\$.60	\$4.50
No. 5 Half Gallon.....	.25	.70	5.00
Syrup, gallon.....	.25	.80	5.50



Sanitary can



10-lb. Syrup Pails

CANNING SUPPLIES

Prepaid

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Solder Wire	\$.05	\$.20	\$.65
Solder Bar .....	.05	.20	.65
Sal Ammoniac, pulverized.....	.05	.20	.75
Sal Ammoniac, bar.....	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint.....			.40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100).....			.75
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary cans (per 100).....			\$1.00
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary cans (per 100).....			1.25
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100).....			.85
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100).....			1.00
Tipping Irons, each.....			.60
Capping Steel.....			1.50
Furnaces, each.....			.60



Fluxing Fluid

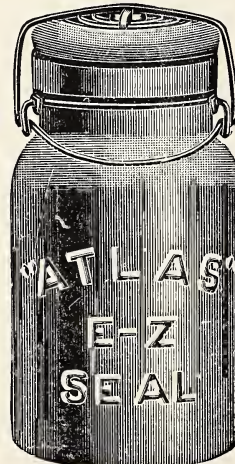
GLASS JARS

Not Prepaid

We handle screw top, E. Z. Seal and Good Luck Glass Jars in ½ pints, pints, quarts and half gals., also Jelly and Preserve Glasses.

The Good Luck jars are clear white glass, used extensively by the canning clubs for exhibition purposes.

	Case
Pint Atlas Mason screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	\$.90
Quart Atlas screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.15
½ gal. Atlas screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.80
½ pint round E. Z. clear glass No. 18-K444 doz. 95c.	
Pint E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.05
Quart E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.30
½ gal. E. Z. Seal Top and Rubbers, dozen to case.....	2.05
½ Pint Good Luck, dozen to case.....	1.10
Pint Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.25
Quart Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.50
½ gal. Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	2.00
Glass Cap Preserve, No. 5250, 11 oz. Packed in cases of 2 doz., per doz. \$1.10, per case \$2.00.	



E. Z. Seal

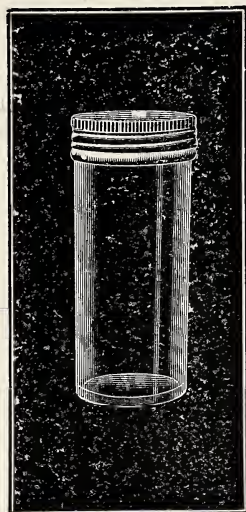


Mason Screw Top

CANNING DEPT.—(Continued)



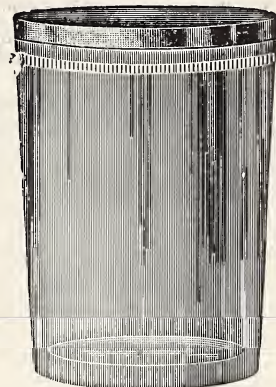
Good Luck Clear Glass



Preserve 5250



Round Bottom Jelly Glass



Tumbler Shape Jelly Glass

Jelly Glasses, No. 85, size 6-oz., tumbler shape, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 69c, case \$2.75.

Jelly Glasses, No. 83, size ½ pint, tumbler shape, 6 doz to case complete, doz. 75c, case \$3.00.

Jelly Glasses, No. 1, 4-oz., round bottom, 6 doz to case complete, doz. 60c, case \$2.75.

Jelly Glasses, No. 28, 8-oz., round bottom, 6 doz to case complete, doz. 65c, case \$3.00.

Jelly Glasses, No. S6, doz. 60c, case \$2.75.

Jar Rubbers, 10c doz. postpaid.

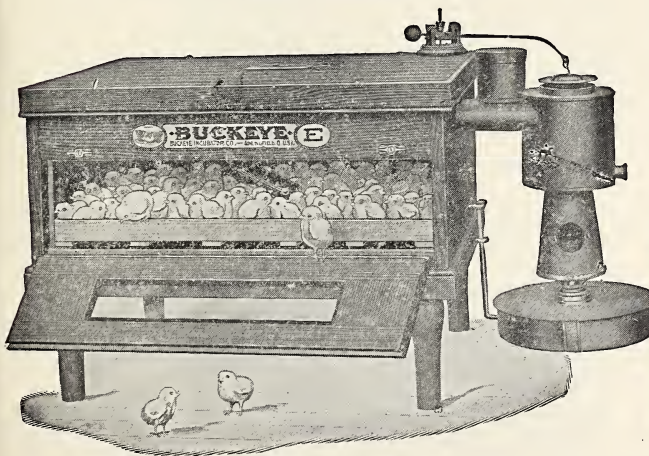
POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders

LET US SEND YOU THE HANDSOME BUCKEYE CATALOGUE

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Freight Prepaid



No. 14—Style E

Are guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water heating. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

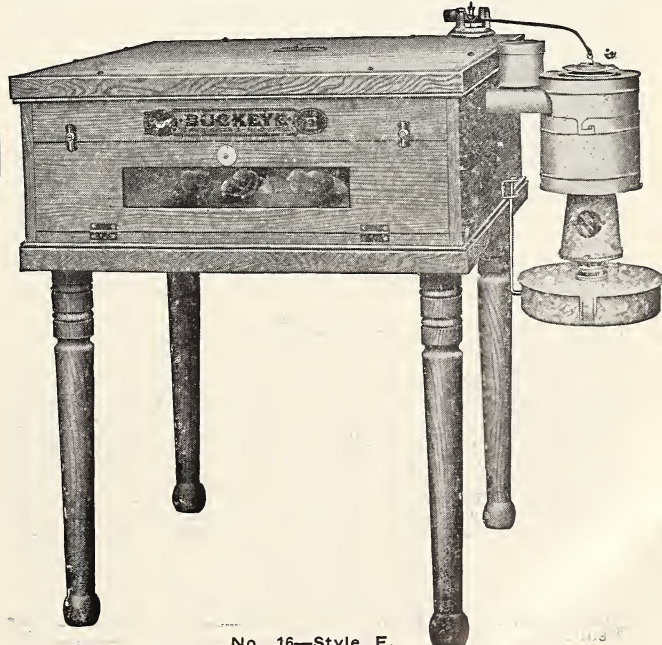
No. 14. Style E—65-Egg capacity. Price \$16.50. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermom-

eter, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$27.50. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$36.75. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood or leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the



No. 16—Style E.

hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

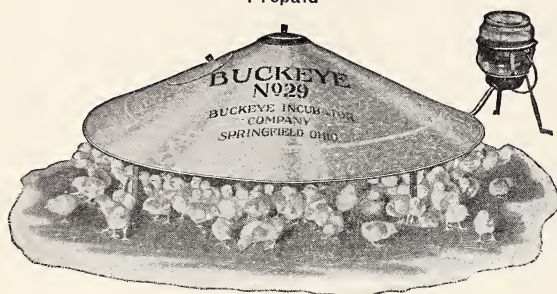
Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

Hatch more and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS

Prepaid



Blue Flame Brooders fill a long felt need. The same guarantee goes with the Blue Flame Brooder as that which goes with the Buckeye Incubator.

The heat area in Blue Flame Brooders is practically confined to the diameter of the galvanized hover so that the chicks will brood under the hover instead of outside.

The heater furnished with these brooders is undoubtedly the most efficient Blue Flame Burner ever offered to the public.

The most striking feature of the Blue Flame Brooder is the remarkable simplicity.

There are no complicated levers, valves, or thermostats used in their construction. The visible oil feed makes it possible for the operator to regulate the size of flame with absolute accuracy, instead of guessing at it or depending upon regulators that do not regulate. When the temperature is once regulated, it will stay regulated indefinitely.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS.—A high power oil burning brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe and durable.

NO. 29A. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—500 chick capacity. \$22.50

NO. 28A. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—350 chick capacity. \$20.00.

NO. 27A. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—200 chick capacity. \$17.50.

EXTRA PARTS FOR INCUBATORS

Postpaid

Lamp Bowl, all incubators (mention size machine).....	\$ 1.00
Lamp Burner for incubators No. 14 and 16 (mention size machine) .....	.75
Lamp Burner for incubator No. 17	1.00
Lamp Chimney, all incubators (mention size machine)....	.50
Lamp Wicks, all incubators (mention size machine).....	.03
Connecting Rod and Nut for all incubator regulators.....	.50
Damper only, for all incubators .....	.25
Drain caps, for all incubators .....	.25
Filler caps, for incubator tank or lamp bowl.....	.35
Hot Water Copper Tanks for No. 14 Incubator.....	6.00
Hot Water Copper Tanks for No. 16 Incubator.....	7.25
Hot Water Copper Tanks for No. 17 Incubator.....	10.50

NEST EGGS

Postpaid

China, each 3c, per dozen.....	30c
Medicated, each 5c, per dozen.....	50c

THERMOMETER

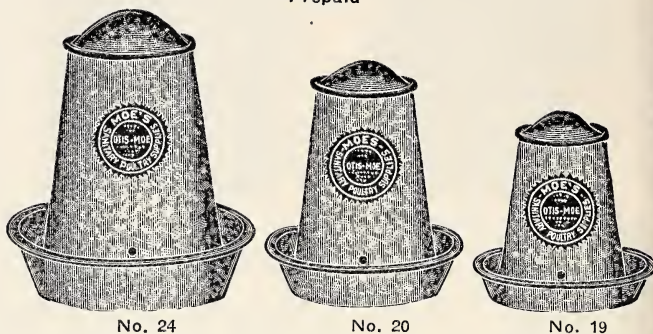
Postpaid
(Standard Grade)

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Incubator Thermometer Holder .....	.15
Brooder Thermometer	1.25

POULTRY ACCESSORIES

Prepaid



BOTTOM FILLED FOUNTAINS. This fountain fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes. No. 19, 1 quart, 40c; No. 20, ½ gal. 50c; No. 24, 1 gal. 75c.

MOE'S DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHS



Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

No. 58 Length 12 in.....	Each \$.50
No. 59 Length 18 in.....	Each .65
No. 60 Length 24 in.....	Each .75

MOE'S IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

A New Improved Punch. Works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ inches. Nickel plated. No. 39 Moe's Ideal Punch.....Each 50c

MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER

THE SIMPLICITY OF PACKING

REGAL EGG CARRIERS. One of the safest and most practicable egg carriers on the market. Adapted for either mail or express use. Strong, durable, and will withstand the

WILL CARRY SAFELY ANYWHERE

severest jolt without breaking or affecting the eggs. Can be used time after time. Three sizes. No. 14, 15 eggs, 25c; No. 15, 30 eggs, 40c; No. 16, 50 eggs, 70c.

LEG BANDS

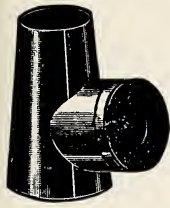


Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c, 25 bands 25c, 50 bands 45c, 100 bands 85c.

Key Ring Leg Bands—Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, Pigeon, Bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each, 75c per 100.

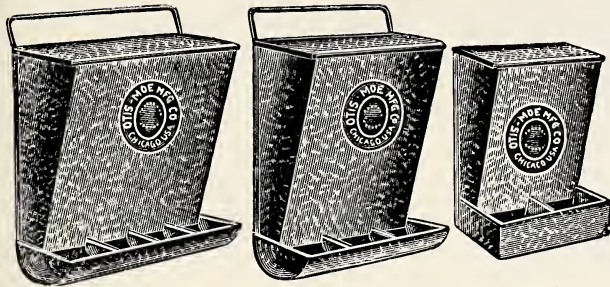
POULTRY DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

MOE'S EGG TESTER



Used to test fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air cell.

No. 48. One size only, each.....\$.35



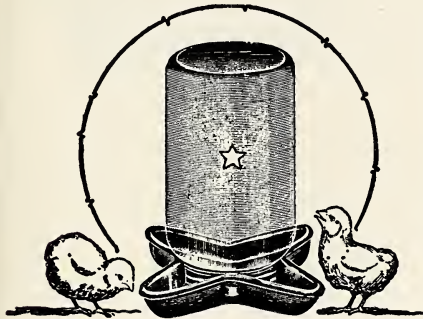
No. 90

No. 9

No. 45

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, Shell and Charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable. Made of best galvanized iron. Three sizes. No. 45 for baby chicks, 45c. No. 9 for grown birds, \$1.00. No. 90 for grown birds \$1.35.



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER. Simple, practical and durable. Will fit pint, quart or ½ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary and cheap. Little chicks can not get drowned and can be used for feed as well as water. One size, No. 32, without jar, 20c.

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS. A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks can not get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes. No. 11, eight feeding holes, 25c; No. 12, twelve feeding holes, 35c.



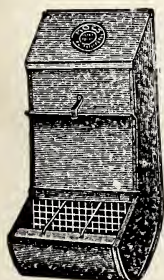
MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high quality hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35, width 8½ in., each.....\$1.50

No. 36, width 12 in., each.....2.00

No. 37, width 24 in., each.....2.80



POULTRY FEEDS

Not Prepaid

	Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Beef Scraps	\$.07	\$.65	\$1.45	\$2.75	\$5.00
Oat Meal .....	.07	.65	1.45	2.75	5.00
Mica Grit (fine) .....	.02½	.20	.45	.85	1.50
Mica Grit (medium) .....	.02½	.20	.45	.85	1.50
Oyster Shell (fine) .....	.02½	.20	.40	.70	1.00
Oyster Shell (medium) .....	.02½	.20	.40	.70	1.00
Crushed Bone .....	.06	.55	1.25	2.40	4.50
Bone Meal .....	.06	.55	1.25	2.40	4.50
Charcoal (fine) .....	.06	.55	1.25	2.35	.....
Charcoal (medium) .....	.06	.55	1.25	2.35	.....

CONKEY'S AND LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy	\$.30
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy .....	.25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy .....	.30
Conkey's Cholera Cure .....	.25
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment .....	.25
Lee's Germozone, 4-oz. bottle 40c; 12-oz. bottle.....	.75

MORE EGGS

Postpaid

Reefer's More Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg producer and be convinced. If not satisfied money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Package 25c.

DR. HESS POULTRY AND STOCK PREPARATIONS

Not Postpaid Except 25c, and 50c Sizes



DR. HESS POULTRY PANACEA makes hens lay. Contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c, 5 lbs. 75c, 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pair \$3.00. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC helps to convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. 2 lb. pkg. 25c, 4½ lb. pkg. 50c, 10 lb. pkg. \$1.00, 25-lb. pair \$2.50.

DR. HESS WORM POWDER. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c.

DR. HESS ROUP REMEDY—For Roup, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER—Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c, 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT—Non-poisonous and non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons of effective solution. Spray it on roosts. Sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices. Spray it on cattle and horses.

Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It is a sure parasite and disease germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pint 40c, qt. 60c, ½ gallon \$1.10, gallon \$1.75. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS FLY CHASER—Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Quart 60c, ½ gal. 90c, gal. \$1.50.

DR. HESS HEAVE POWDER—A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. Price, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



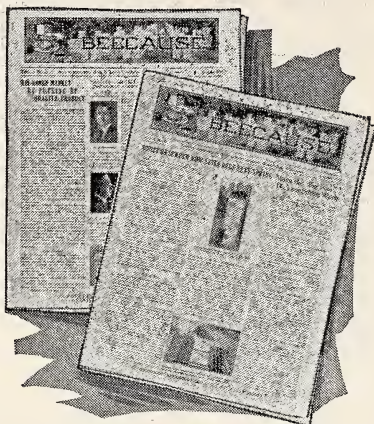
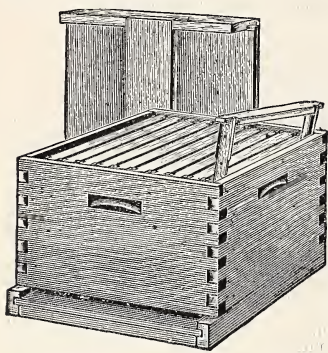
BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES AND EQUIPMENT

Where Practical to Send By Mail We Have Noted the Postal Charge.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

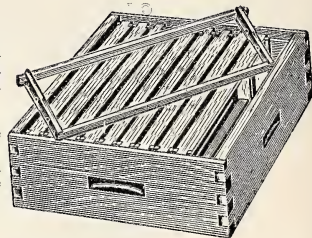
The best authorities on bees say that it is necessary to have beekeeping equipment accurate in every detail for the best results with bees. Accordingly, we decided to stock Lewis "BEEWARE." Our equipment will help you produce the biggest and best crop of honey. Note the attractive comb of honey in a Lewis section ready for one of our cartons. That's the kind of product that sells at the top price. Why not use our "BEEWARE" and make more profit from your bees?



GET BEECAUSE FREE

When you make your first purchase of "BEEWARE" each year we will send your name in at once. You are then entitled to receive "Beebecause" free for the ensuing year. Insist upon getting it as it belongs to you for the asking.

The bee supplies listed on this page and many others are carried in stock in our Florida stores located at Plant City, Vero, Palmetto, Wauchula, Moore Haven and Sanford. All large shipments and extractors listed in the catalog will be shipped from the factory at Lynchburg, Virginia, the customer to pay transportation charges. Send for complete catalog.



1-10-fr., 1 story hive Exe'l cov. K.D. \$3.25 wt. 27
5-10-fr., 1 story hives, Exe'l cov. K.D. \$13.75 wt. 124.

1-10-fr. hive metal cover \$3.95. (Postage 40c) wt. 31.
5-10-fr. hives metal cover \$16.60; wt. 145.

DADANT'S COMB FOUNDATION

Each hive and super must have foundation comb placed in the frames before being given to the bees. Use full sheets in all frames to insure straight combs.

Medium Brood Vertically Wired Foundation for standard frames with slotted bottom bars. Size of foundation 8 9/16 x 16 3/4".

1 lb. box \$.83 (post. 7c) 2 lb. box \$ 1.70 (post. 9c) 5 lb. box \$ 4.15 (post. 13c)

Old Style Plain Foundation.

\$.85 (post. 7c) \$ 1.64 (post. 9c) \$ 4.00 (post. 13c)

Thin Surplus Foundation for chunk honey production in shallow frames. Size of foundation 5x16 3/4".

1 lb. box \$.83 (post. 7c) 2 lb. box \$ 1.70 (post. 9c) 5 lb. box \$ 4.15 (post. 13c)

All our hives and supers contain frames equipped with slotted bottom bars, which hold foundation comb securely at bottom and make the wiring of frames unnecessary

Hoffman Self-Spacing Brood Frames:

10 \$.70 (post. 13c) 100 \$ 6.40 500 \$ 30.00 wt. of 100

Shallow Frames, Thin Top Bar: \$.60 (post. 11c) 5.10 23.25 31 lbs.

Shallow Frames, Standard Top Bar: \$.70 (post. 13c) 6.25 28.50 48 lbs.

100 Beeway Sections 4 1/4 x 17/8 \$ 1.40 (post. 12c) 3
500 Beeway Sections 4 1/4 x 17/8 \$ 6.50 (post. 44c)

1-10-frame shallow ext. supers, K.D. \$1.25. Postage 15c, wt. 8 lbs.

5-10-frame shallow ext. supers, K.D. \$5.20. Wt. 41 lbs.

The above super contains shallow frames with thin grooved top bars.

10-fr. shallow supers, no frames, 5 at \$3.10. (Post. on 5, 31c.)

10-frame No. 1 supers for comb honey, 5 for \$4.90. K. D. 40 lbs. (post. 46c).

EXCLUDERS

These are used to prevent the queen from going above and laying eggs in honey supers.

Wood and zinc excluder for 10-fr. hive, 70c; (post. 8c).

IMPLEMENTS AND HIVE PARTS

Bee gloves, large or small, per pair (post. 5c) \$.95

Lewis 4-way bee escape, 2 oz. (post. 2c) .18

10-fr. queen and drone trap, 1 lb. (post. 7c) .90

Boardman entrance feeder, 1/2 lb. (post. 7c) .21

Hive scraper tool combination (post. 4c) .65

Bee brush (post. 2c) .28

Spur wire imbedder (post. 2c) .30

10-fr. bottom board K.D. (post. 15c) .95

10-fr. excelsior cover K.D. (post. 15c) 1.00

10-fr. metal cover K. D. \$1.65 (post. 18c), wt. 10 1/2 lbs.

10-fr. body with frames K. D. 1 at \$1.90, 5, \$7.70, wt. 68 lbs.

1/4 pound spool wire, wt. 5 ozs. (post. 5c), 19c.

Extra long uncapping knife, wt. 24 ozs. (post. 10c), \$1.50.

How to Succeed With Bees, 6 ozs. (post. 5c), 59c.

(A very practical book of instruction.)

We have indicated amount of postage on most mailable items, therefore, please include postage with your remittance where desired by parcel post.

LEWIS 4-WAY BEE ESCAPE

Woodman's Bingham Bee Smoker



Doctor, 3 1/2 x 7 inch, each \$1.25. Postage 9c.



Price each, 18c.

Excelsior bee veil, made of wire screen, very durable, and fits over the head and shoulders in such a way as to be absolutely bee tight,



Each \$1.25. Postage 7c.

Save Money

BY USING THESE HIGH-GRADE

KENT CORDS



QUALITY TIRES AND TUBES
AT AMAZINGLY LOW PRICES

THESE are full-sized standard tires, of the finest quality. They have an extra large amount of friction rubber between the plies. The Kent Cord carcass thus absorbs road shocks to a greater extent than usual. This makes them exceptionally easy riding, and helps to reduce car-upkeep expense. The tread design is well balanced. The tread rubber is very tough.

SIZE	DESCRIPTION	TIRE PRICE	TUBE PRICE
30x3	Hi-Mile Cord Clincher	\$8.50	\$1.80
30x3 1/2	Hi-Mile Cord Non-Skid Clincher	9.85	2.10
30x3 1/2	Full Oversize Cord Non-Skid Clincher	12.45	2.70
30x3 1/2	Full Oversize Cord Straight Side Non-Skid	15.70	2.70
32x4	" " " "	21.35	3.55
33x4	" " " "	22.00	3.65
32x4 1/2	Truck or heavy car	28.00	4.30
34x4 1/2	" " " "	29.50	4.70
30x5	Truck " " " "	36.00	5.00
33x5	" " " "	37.50	5.70
35x5	" " " "	39.00	6.10
29x4			
40/21	Kent Balloon-Cord	16.50	3.25

Tubes Are All Red,
Extra Heavy Gauge

**FREE
DELIVERY**

We prepay delivery charges on all Kent Tires and Tubes ordered from us. This saves you up to 10% on usual mail-order cost.

Kilgore Seed Company

AUTOMOBILE TIRE DEPT.

Plant City

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Florida



FERTILIZERS FISH BASE— It Smells Awful

KILGORE'S SPECIAL BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our SPECIAL FORMULAS and under our own name, and you can not buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

THE AMMONIATES used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals, in other words they are made with a fish base and there is absolutely no better result producing source than fish. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer (with the stink in it) better not buy our Special Brands.

FISH—FISH—FISH

THAT'S THE BASE—EXCEPT OUR CITRUS BRANDS

OH! HOW IT STINKS

BUT HOW IT DOES MAKE THINGS GROW

Quality fertilizers are the sort that feed the plant from the day the seed sprouts until the crop is harvested.

DON'T LOOK.—Don't look so much at the analysis, but pay more attention to the source of the analysis if you want fertilizer that will carry the load and give productive harvest.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW.—All mineral ammoniates, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, are rated high in availability. They are also water soluble and easily leached from the soil, the loss of ammonia in the drainage water being shown by the plants becoming pale in color.

Organic ammoniates are slow in their action and most of them rate low in availability. Our Fish base goods have sufficient amount mineral source ammonia to give the crop quick start and where this becomes exhausted (as in the average fertilizer) right at this point is where our organic ammoniates take hold and carry the load clear through to an abundant harvest. Only a few of the organic ammoniates have a high rating and of these Fish rates the highest.

Fish is the most valuable and the highest priced source of ammoniates used in fertilizer. It is a steady, persistent feeder of the plant—feeds after heavy rain, it does not leach, and plant gets all of it and gets it when it needs it most. One unit of ammonia from Fish has a market value equal to two units from any mineral source.

PLENTY OF FISH USED IN OUR FERTILIZER.—We do this for several reasons. 1st, we know the value of Fish as a plant food. 2nd, our manufacturers are the largest producers of Fish Tankage on the Atlantic Seaboard. 3rd, we rely on field results for growth of not only our fertilizer business, but seed business as well. 4th, fish is not only a plant food but creates fertility due to its bacterial action.

Put up in 100-lb. Bags—Not Prepaid

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.10; Ton, \$40.50

This is a fine brand for early spring and summer applications, as the high ammonia gives them a good start in the spring and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. First application January or February, second in June, third in September and last latter part November which should be lower in ammonia and higher in potash to harden up tree for winter. Fertilize the young trees a pound each time for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two or three times, first application with Tree Grower early spring, second application June and third application with Potash Special in November. Fertilize according to size and age, from 15 to 25 lbs. each application.

Ammonia	4%
Available Phosphoric Acid	8%
Potash	3%

Made from Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.05; Ton \$39.00

On account of high content of potash the Fruit and Vine is used largely as second application to bring about perfect development and hardening or firming fruits and vegetables, giving them fine carrying condition where used on fruits, berries, potatoes, egg plants, onions, tomatoes and all fruit trees, especially citrus, as a second or last application.

Ammonia	3%
Available Phos. Acid	8%
Potash	5%

Made from Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.50

The Vegetable fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand and fine for all manner of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers,

egg plant, lettuce, onions, peas, pepper, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables. Vegetable being high in ammonia gives quick, vigorous growth, but for second application Fruit and Vine makes a good combination where the particular vegetable needs potash to make firm and increase carrying quality.

Ammonia	5%
Available Phos. Acid	7%
Potash	3%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$42.75

If you want something high in Potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs, especially recommended for last application on citrus fruit trees in fall.

Ammonia	3%
Available Phos. Acid	6%
Potash	10%

Made from Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.50; Ton, \$48.00

A Complete Fertilizer for Irish Potatoes

Ammonia	5%
Available Phos. Acid	7%
Potash	5%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Cotton Seed Meal, Nitrate Soda, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.30; Ton, \$44.00

Melon Special is a complete fertilizer for Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

Ammonia	5%
Available Phos. Acid	7%
Potash	3%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S TRUCKER

100 lbs., \$2.35; Ton, \$45.00

Our Kilgore's Trucker is a very high grade all-around truck crop fertilizer. High in both ammonia and potash. Excellent for all truck crops and especially tomatoes, cucumbers, egg plant, pepper, in fact, any truck crop.

Ammonia	5%
Available Phos. Acid	6%
Potash	5%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN AND SWEET POTATO

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$37.75

This brand is used extensively for Corn, Cane and Sweet potatoes.

Ammonia	3%
Available Phos. Acid	9%
Potash	3%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY GROWER

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.00

This is a splendid formula to use at time of setting out berries, as it is high in Ammonia, which will produce large thrifty bush. Also good all-round fertilizer for vegetables.

Ammonia	5%
Available Phos. Acid	8%
Potash	2%

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY FRUITER

100 lbs., \$2.05; Ton, \$39.00

This brand will give wonderful results used when berries begin to bloom and set fruit and all continued applications.

Ammonia	3%
Available Phos. Acid	8%
Potash	5%

Made from Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Potash.

Manure Needed

Not Prepaid

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition.

Florida soil NEEDS manure. It needs manure, not only for the plant food that manure supplies, but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present. It puts the soil in condition to get 100% value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

The finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. The equivalent of a whole wagon load of stable manure in each bag. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil; makes it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. WIZARD gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.

	100 lb.	Ton.
Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure.....	1.95	36.50
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure.....	2.20	41.50

NITRATE OF SODA

PUT UP IN 100-LB. BAGS
Not Prepaid

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one to two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. 100 lbs. \$3.65, ton \$71.00.

LIME

Not Prepaid

Hydrated Lime.—Our lime is put up in fifty pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being taken in, also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of half ton to ton per acre broadcast before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour the heavier the application should be, but on older land where much of the sourness has been worked out, your application need not be so heavy.

Hydrated lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslaked lime is too strong and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. 50 lb. bag 60c, ton \$22.50, half ton at ton rate.

CRATES

Not Prepaid

We will ship you one crate or a carload. Our crate material is Standard and Highest Grade.

Write for Carload Price

	Each	100
Bean Hampers (28 quart), complete.....	.18	\$17.00
Bushel boxes (1 bushel), complete.....	.20	19.00
Cabbage crates (100 lbs.), complete.....	.35	34.00
Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers (48 qts.), complete....	.19	18.00
Egg Plant crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	.23	22.00
Pepper crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	.23	22.00
Tomato crates (six baskets), complete.....	.30	29.00
Strawberry crates, with dividers.....	.35	34.00
Strawberry crates, without dividers.....	.24	23.00
Short dividers for strawberry crate.....	.03½	3.50
Strawberry cups (1000 to crate), 1c each, \$8.50 per 1000.		

Following crates used for shipment of different items.

Hampers—Beans, potatoes, cucumbers and okra.

Bushel Boxes—Cucumbers and potatoes.

Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers—Cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce.

Pepper Crate (same as egg plant)—Carrots, corn, egg plant, onions, parsnips, pepper, squash and turnips.

Tomato Crates—Okra and tomatoes.

Strawberry Cups—Brussels Sprouts and strawberries.

PICKING BAGS

Postpaid

Allen picking bags are well constructed with heavy, noncollapsible galvanized rim at top, and bag is made of heaviest duck. Each \$3.25, dozen \$36.00.

PICKING BASKETS

Prepaid

	Each	Doz.	50
Strong Hickory ½ bu. basket.....	\$.60	\$6.00	\$22.50

RAFFIA

Prepaid

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks, and in 225 lb. bales of uneven weight hanks, and the colored comes in following colors: Black, Navy Blue, Apple Green, Orange, Bright Red, Holly Red, Old Rose, Light Yellow, Violet, Mahogany, Seal Brown and Bottle Green:

	¼ Lb.	10 Lb.	100 Lbs.
Plain Natural color (1 lb. hanks)	\$.30	\$2.75	\$18.00
Colored (mention color wanted)....	.30	1.00	9.00
Plain natural color uneven weight hanks sold in bales only of 225 pounds. ....\$31.50 per bale.			

HARDWOOD ASHES

Not Prepaid

2% Potash

Put up in hundred pound bags

100 lbs. \$1.30, ton \$24.00

Write for carload prices

KAINIT (German)

Not Prepaid

Put up in hundred pound bags

100 lbs. \$1.20, ton \$22.00

STEAMED BONE MEAL

Not Prepaid

3% Ammonia

100 lb. bags

100 lbs. \$2.65, ton \$51.00

Goat Manure

Not Prepaid

2% to 3% Potash

Put up in 100 lb. bags

Per 100 lbs. \$1.50, ton \$28.00

Kilgore's

"Bred Right"

Watermelon

Seed



Watson

Why Buy Less than the Best?

Insist Upon
Kilgore's "Bred Right" Watson,
Irish Gray-Thurmond Gray
or Florida Favorite
Watermelon Seed

"Bred Right" Seed

cannot be produced in one or two seasons, it takes several years selecting, reselecting, and breeding work to perfect a heavy yielding, high class seed

Many years of careful breeding, selecting, reselecting, proper roguing, right planting, cultivating, harvesting, handling, cleaning and grading are the essentials in producing seed with great vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, disease free and uniformity of both plant growth and progeny.

"Bred Right" Seed may cost a little more at planting time, but cheaper seed may prove to be the most expensive at harvest time

Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c, 1-lb
\$1.00, 10-lbs. \$9.00, 100-lbs. \$80.00
for Kilgore's "Bred Right"
Watermelon Seed